APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,312—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7
22	12		22	12
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	22	13
28	15		28	15
31	18	After Dinner—Chateau Ranzan, Lafitte	31	18
38	20		38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. "THAMES," leaving 29th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCK-YARD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	5th June
P.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—
June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 33 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	1,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

				on or about
ELEKTRA	P. Morea	4,200	600	24th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,201	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail about
CLAN MURRAY	2,103	E. WORFOLK	25th May.

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.

Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN, s.s. 3,700 tons. This magnificent steamer, belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE, will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 23rd May, 1888. The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel now lying at P. Shed, Prince's Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

This steamer, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain DE TLESEN, will SAIL as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 6; postage 1 anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Burder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
BRITANNIA	F. Bright	3069	480	24th May.
CALIFORNIA.	T. Garvie	3416	480	6th June.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASSAGES BOOKED TO LONDON OVERLAND ON SPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

THE S.S. "RUFFORD HALL," 4,000 tons, 500 H. P., Captain MOFFAT, WILL SAIL on 23rd May. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3300	400	13th June

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck, and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE COMING MONSOON.

WE beg to announce the ARRIVAL of our MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c., as under:—

Regulation Cavalry Cloaks in accordance with War Offices General Order No. 28, the Seams SEWN and TAPED.

Fawn, Blue, and Brown Twill Chesterfields, Velvet Collars, Superior Article, Warranted Waterproof.

White Reversible Coats, Waterproof Sheeting, Gig Aprons (Black Lined Tartans) Ground Sheets.

Regulation Waterproof Wolseley Valise (Valise and Bed combined.)

OFFICERS' CAMPAIGNING BAGS, DRAB DRIVING APRONS, LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

The Battenberg Reversible Mantle, with Hood, and Registered Armhole, very stylish, in Black, Blue, Grey, and Checks.

The Marchioness Inverness Cape with Pockets, thoroughly Waterproof, and very stylish Garment, in the above shades and neat checks.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK ALPACCA UMBRELLAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic wares always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McAbe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATER BOMBAY.

IF PROVIDING AGAINST
THE EXIGENCIES OF THE

COMING MONSOON

AND IN WANT OF

PROVISIONS,
WINES, BEERS, WATERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE STORES

CONSULT

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

PRICED LISTS
FREE ON APPLICATION AT THE
BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness; allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* sms, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS & PHARMACISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....Mr. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
RUDDYGORE.

WEDNESDAY, PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

THURSDAY, PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.
In answer to a number of letters from Poona, I beg to state I shall not be able to produce the PANTOMIME in Poona owing to the stage not being large enough.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

A GERMAN STRING BAND
of LADIES and GENTLEMEN
will play at the
"IMPERIAL HOTEL BAR,"
The Selectest Pieces of the latest European Repertoire.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th May, 1888.

TO BE LET, a very desirable and most conveniently situated AIRY FLOOR, only a minute's walk from Railway Station, as well as from tram. It is open from four sides, and has a large compound and garden, with servants' quarters and stabling. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

PERSONS wishing to compete for one free STUDENTSHIP, in the Veterinary College and Hospital, within the gift of the Municipality, should send in their applications to the Municipal Commissioner, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May next, and such applicants should attend at the Commissioner's Office, at half-past three, on THURSDAY, 31st May.

F. L. CHARLES,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.
Muni. Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of quarters for the staff of the Junction Station of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways at Dadar.

Drawings and specifications with schedules of quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 23rd instant, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "To the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company," and endorsed "Tender for quarters for joint staff at Dadar."

Tenders to be delivered not later than at noon, Bombay time, on the 2nd June, 1888.

A sum of One Thousand Rupees to be deposited with each Tender, the deposit to be endorsed "In favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY COLLETT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons, having CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of MARY COLLETT, (nee Wright) widow of ARNOLD BURROWES COLLETT, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at St. Peter Port, in the Island of Guernsey, in the English Channel, on or about the 3rd day of October, 1886, and Letters of Administration (with the copy of a copy of the will annexed) of whose property and Credits having effect throughout the Presidency, were granted on the 3rd day of March, 1888, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Henry Charles Burder, of the Firm of, Messrs. Winter, Burder, any Bayley, of Bombay [illegible] of the said constituted attorneys of [illegible] said will limited as thereof [illegible]ed, are required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands or pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Henry Charles Burder, or to the undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the 22nd day of June, 1888. And notice is hereby also given that the said Henry Charles Burder, as such administrator will pay or remit the assets then in his hands to the person or persons entitled thereto, or will proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice; and claims sent in subsequently will not be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.

WINTER, BURDER, & BAYLEY,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVIND RAMJEE GOLEY has contracted TO PURCHASE from MAHALUXMIBAI, wife of SHRI BRIJIAIJI MAHARAJ all that piece or parcel of Foras Sait Batty, Fazundari land or ground at Chikhuiwady, near Falkland Road, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,054 square yards or thereabouts, of which Jivaji Mancaji is Fazundar, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 337 & 338, and in the Books of Fazundar, under old No. 92, and New No. 11, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 3713, Street No. 17, and bounded on the east by the said Chikhuiwady Road, on the west by the property of Muddun Bhawjee, on the north by the property of Damodhur Callianjee, on the south by a Passage, called Chikhuiwady Road.

All persons having any claims by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, or other wise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1888.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., owning that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BENT-WOOD ROCKING OFFICE CHAIRS (Revolving). Nothing to equal them in ELEGANCE and COMFORT. Work becomes a pleasure, and fatigue is unknown. The very best OFFICE CHAIR ever invented.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NO one should now be without our Kioto Crockery, as we offer our dinner set of 30 pieces for six persons for only Rs. 16. Contents on application—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPECIAL RATES for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER, ENGLISH HOTEL.

OAKE'S BEE HIVE, No. 1 Cigars, in boxes of 100 each, just received.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EUROPEAN MALE TEACHER (Matriculated), required immediately for Colaba High School.—Apply to Rev. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, Colaba.

FOR SALE, a PEARL TIARA SERPAITCH or TURBAN ornament beautifully mounted in 18-carat gold. Cost £100. Offers invited. On view at MARCKS and Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, STAFF UNIFORM, complete, with belts, &c., almost new, only worn a few times. For further particulars, apply Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

Y. W. C. A.—TWO VACANT ROOMS, at the Y. W. C. A. Boarding Establishment, Dhobie Talao. For admission, apply to Miss MYER, Y. W. C. A. Institute, Dhobi Talao.

HOSIERY.—Gents', Ladies', Boys', Girls'; Brown, White, Colored, Stripes; Cotton and Woolen, all sizes, cheap.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ARISTON MUSIC CASKS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, in MIDDLE COLABA, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months from 1st June. Rent moderate—Apply to "A. B.," care of Publisher.

BULBS, just received, Dahlias, Double American Tuberoses, Caladiums, Flowering Begonias, &c. —PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, well-bred, good action, six years old. For Saddle or Harness. 14-3 hands. Certified to be sound.—Apply to "HIPPO," *Bombay Gazette* office.

"GLENTROMIE" can be had of all dealers at per doz. Rs. 24. The CHEAPEST WHISKY for quality to be had from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. Note the price, Rs. 24.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2½ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, a Light High DOG-CART, in very good condition, a high-caste, fast, and powerful BAY ARAB, charger height, set of English Harness, Saddle, Stable Kit, &c. Price, Rs. 950. Owner going home. —Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR famous selection of the Pure TEAS highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited Prices ranging from Annas 7 to Rs 2 per lb.—DANTRA. and Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, FURNISHED at once, or from 1st June, for about 6 months from date, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks. Rent, Rs. 150 only per month; also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3, per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the ACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark
W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 72 tons 14 cwts (more or less) CAST-IRON consisting of obsolete SHELLS which will be broken before issue. The shells are now lying at the Ordnance Depot, Poona. Tenderers should state the amount per ton for delivery at the Depot premises, and submit them to the Deputy Commissary in charge, Ordnance Depot, Poona, superscribed "Tender for Shells" not later than the 1st proximo. Tenders will be subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, Poona.

P. NELSON, Captain,
Deputy Commissary, in charge, Ordnance Depot, Poona.
Poona, 17th May, 1888.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of SECOND ASSISTANT AUDITOR. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 per mensem and the maximum Rs. 650, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25. Applications will be received up to 28th May, 1888, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The successful applicant will require to enter on his duties not later than 30th June.
Dharwar, 28th April, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c.. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property of the above Company situated at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of about 32,021 square yards of land (of which 17,423 square yards form a Timber Basin) held under lease from Government at an annual rental of Rs. 2,408, together with the Mill Buildings, Workshops, Engine and Boiler Houses and Offices, and dwelling-houses erected thereon; and the extensive plant and machinery, comprising one pair compound beam Engines 125 horse-power nominal, 3 Lancashire Boilers, overhead travelling crane, capable of lifting 5 tons, auxiliary pump, vertical, circular rack and circular and band saws, planing, tonguing, and grooving, mortising, moulding, wood drilling, and iron drilling machines, lathes, saw sharpeners, emery grinder, and many other useful machines.

Sealed tenders are to be addressed to the Liquidators, Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to be made and sent in on or after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, instant, down to 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th May. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Government Paper or Notes to be returned if offer not accepted. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Further information as to terms of payment, &c., will be given on application by

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 9th May, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

[illegible] Case, containing the oak-case [illegible] treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines [illegible]required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of [illegible]tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Trituration, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, [illegible]stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil [illegible]dents. Price Rs. 115.

[illegible] above are only a few among many others always in [illegible] Medicine chests to suit the taste and requirements [illegible] stock. [illegible]mers made on the shortest notice.
[illegible] of custo[illegible]CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. POONA.
Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1885	£985,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leav either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,357,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The ONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE CENESES.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a local disease of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if uncheeked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
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DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Cocomada (s), from Marmagao ; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Greystoke (s), for Port Said ; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf ; and Strathmore (s), Dunkirk. To-day :—Colony (ship), for Amsterdam ; R. Morrow (barque), Madras ; and Flamboro (s), Odessa.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Shunker Rao Pandit Suchao, of Bhore, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Bori Bunder, on Sunday, accompanied by forty followers. The Chief has taken up his residence at a bungalow in Grant Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr William Morris, a broker, living at Sewree hill, reported to the police that during Sunday night an entrance was effected through the window of his bath-room into his premises by some person, and a gold signet ring and several articles of wearing apparel, to the value of Rs. 100, stolen.

A DESERTER.—Thomas Jackson *alias* William Benthan, a deserter from H. M.'s 2nd Warwickshire Regiment, was arrested on Saturday last by Inspector Wilson whilst he was loitering about Love Lane, Byculla. He was placed before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with having deserted from his regiment while stationed at Saugor on the 7th October, 1887. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be made over to the military authorities at Colaba.

CRICKET AT IGATPURI.—On Saturday, the 19th instant, a cricket match was played between the Methodist and the Company's Schools at Igatpuri, in which the former was victorious by 30 runs. The highest scores were made by H. Gidney 23, V. Power 19, L. Clyne 16, S. Pearcy 11, C. Gidney 10, (on Methodist side). A. Mullen 26, S. Barns 14, Mr. J. A. Dolton 8, J. Wade 8, (Company side). The bowling of H. Gidney and S. Pearcy was most destructive. In the first innings the Methodist School made 64 and in the second 57 runs, and the Company's Schools 56 in the first and 35 in the second.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Grand March	Military	Beethoven.
Overture	Concert	Zitt.
Grand Selection	La Mascotte	Audram.
Waltz	In the Twilight	Coote.
Mazurka	A Phantom	Kuhner.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT BANDORA.—The annual Thirteen Hours' Adoration took place in St. Andrew's Church last Sunday, and was celebrated, as usual, with great splendour. The Most Blessed Sacrament was exposed at 6-30 a.m., after which a solemn High Mass was sung, at which the Rev J. C. Pereira officiated. The band and choir of St. Victor's was in attendance, and executed in capital style a new mass composed by their bandmaster, Mr. J. P. Gonsalves. The expenses of the service in the morning were borne by Mr. L. M. Fernandes. In the evening the Most Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession round the Church under a rich white silk canopy, borne by four gentlemen of the congregation. Immediately before the Blessed Sacrament were the nuns and the girls of St Joseph's Convent, and these were preceded by various confraternities and societies. Two bands were in attendance—that of St. Victor's (Bandora), and St. Lucius' (Dadur). The procession was largely attended this year, the total number of persons being estimated at from two to three thousand. The houses of Messrs. L. M. Valadares and S. A. Gonsalves, along which the procession went, were decorated and illuminated. Two beautiful "stations" were raised in the compound, at which solemn benediction was given. The last benediction, which terminated the proceedings of the day, was given in the Church.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.—A few days ago a hamal, in the service of Mr. M. Fischer, a general merchant, having his place of business at Hummum Street, Fort, was sentenced by Mr. Batty to three years' rigorous imprisonment, on three separate charges of stealing watches and diamonds belonging to his master. The prisoner had been detected while endeavouring to dispose of the diamonds in the native town, and on being pointed out to a police sepoy as a suspicious character, the hamal threw away the diamonds, and although a diligent search was made only a portion of the jewels was recovered. On Saturday last, Inspector Holdway received information that several women employed as municipal sweepers had been seen disposing of diamonds to a Marwarree, living in the Oomercarry section. On further enquiries he found out the women, who pointed out the Marwarree, named Ramrutton Nuttoo, to whom they had sold several of the diamonds, valued at Rs 100. It appears the women had been sweeping the roadway, and seeing the jewels they misappropriated them, and offered them for sale to the Marwarree, who took them to the shop of a fellow Marwarree, where he left them for safe keeping, and in which place the diamonds were found by the police amongst thirty-six more of the missing jewels. The Marwarree was yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with having in his possession the diamonds, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The Magistrate convicted the Marwarree and fined him Rs. 200, remarking he did not place any reliance in the statement of the accused that he had purchased the diamonds in the ordinary course of business. The Magistrate then directed that the seven women, who had found the diamonds, be charged with criminal misappropriation, and on the charge being brought home to them, he sentenced four of them to ten days' rigorous imprisonment each, and the remaining three to five days' similar imprisonment each, ordering the police officer in charge of the case to prosecute one Bhugoo Dewoo, a Marwarree, who had given evidence in favour of the accused, named Ramrutton Nuttoo, on a charge of perjury.

MAGISTERIAL BENCH.—We understand that a Magisterial Bench will shortly be established in Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.—A passenger train was derailed on Saturday near Jujuri, a station some thirty miles from Poona. We regret to hear that four persons were killed and a number injured.—*Poona Observer.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 22.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
" 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Simla Races.
" 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races.
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 25.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE following judgment was delivered yesterday, by Mr. H. Batty, in the case of Moosabhoy Fazoolbhoy and Adumbhoy Fazoolbhoy *vs.* The Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay. In this case the claimant seeks compensation for damages sustained from a set-back directed by the Municipal Commissioner. It appears that the claimant had recently purchased the property in question from one Rustomjee Framjee Wadia. Before that purchase the Commissioner was, it appears, in negotiation with the claimant's vendor as to the compensation payable. The amount of compensation was not settled. The claimant purchasing, he alleges, without any knowledge of acquisition, intended or completed, by the Commissioner, claims compensation, the amount of which is now not in dispute. The area taken up is 105 square yards and the rate the Municipality are willing to pay is understood to be Rs. 10 per square yard. The Municipality objected to claimant's demand on the ground that he was not the owner, and it was understood that an order had been passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey for the complainant's vendor to be heard before the order should be passed. Notice was issued and Wadia now claims the compensation, urging a private contract with claimant that compensation should be payable to the former and not to the latter. The first question that suggests itself is, has this Court any jurisdiction to go in to a question of title between rival claimants to compensation in respect of the same property ? I am of opinion it has not. I arrive at this from consideration of the general policy of the Municipal Act and other legislation as well as from the wording of sections 183 and 289 under which this proceeding is taken. The Act clearly contemplates that the Chief Presidency Magistrate should determine merely questions involving assessment of damages. Thus, while section 157 declares that compensation for damages to adjoining land or buildings shall be determined as provided in section 289, it leaves the question of purchase money to be decided either by agreement or to the ordinary as to the acquisition for public purposes. So under sections 187 and 183 the matter to be heard and determined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as provided in section 289, is spoken of as compensation only for damage done. There is no indication throughout the Act of any intention on the part of the Legislature to confer on the Chief Presidency Magistrate any jurisdiction to enquire into questions involving disputed titles or other important matters of civil rights, such as are generally within the cognizance of a civil court. The Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is in the Criminal Procedure Code treated and referred to as a Criminal Court, in which the proceeding is generally summary, and which is hardly the forum for the decision of intricate questions as to title. I think it would require express words to give such a Court the power to go into such questions. Section 289 enacts that in all cases where compensation for damages, costs, or expenses are directed into apportionment. That section only provides for "any dispute touching the amount of such compensation," and it is silent as to apportionment. Section 187, on the other hand, provides for the settlement not only touching the amount, but also the apportionment of compensation. *Expressio animus est exclusio alterius.* The reason for this distinction between the two sections is evident from the difference in the circumstances to which they apply. Section 163 refers to set-backs, when a house has fallen, a house burnt or taken down, and thus a single property comes under consideration. Section 187, on the other hand, refers to compensation for damages to property interfered with in the making of sewers or drains which must necessarily pass through or affect several properties in a continuous line, and so bring under consideration the claims of neighbouring owners. The question which in that case arises is how much is to be given to each ? i. e., as to the apportionment and not as to the title of conflicting claimants. It is still a question of assessment of damages and not one as to title. The word apportionment indicates distribution, and not an exclusive decision in favor of one and of several rival claimants to the same property. It is for the Chief Presidency Magistrate to decide how much each claimant, with admitted title, is to get, but not which of two or more disputed claimants is entitled to exclusive compensations. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, having settled the amount of compensation due in respect of each piece of property, he is *functus officia*. He is not bound, and has not power to go into the question as to who is entitled to that amount, such a matter is for the decision of Courts which take cognizance of civil rights between ordinary litigants, and I do not think I am therefore called upon in this case to decide whether the claimant Fazoolbhoy or his vendor Wadia is entitled to the amount of compensation which is now no longer in dispute. I therefore pass no order as to the peerson to whom the amount is to be paid.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. SPENCER

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—A rare good Judge has passed away from among us. Government and the public have alike suffered a heavy loss in the death of Judge Spencer. Regular as a clock, for the last twenty-eight years, he presided on the bench of the Local Small Causes Court, and was seldom absent either on the ground of sickness or any private engagement. Gifted with judicial powers of very exceptional excellence, rich in patient and laborious research, and possessed of a quick and ready apprehension, his judgments were always lucid and weighty, and, as a rule, appeal-proof. A popular Judge in every sense of the term, he was regarded with respect and esteem by the best of counsels, pleaders, and attorneys. Merchants and traders always felt satisfied to have their cases before him. His work knew no arrears. He was always wide-awake and all-attentive to the case in hand. Honest, conscientious hard work was a delight to him. He always shed light on the most complicated problems of law and details of evidence ; and his experience of growing years and wonderful insight into human nature enabled him to accomplish his work in a manner at once commendable and satisfactory.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says : Mr. Spencer was a clever, courteous, and far-seeing Judge. His death will be grieved not only by the suitors, who were pleased with the even-handed justice that was administered to them, but also by the Bar and the solicitors and pleaders who had the pleasure and privilege of practising in his Court.

A RECENT MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Jobs do not seem to be quite extinct from the Municipal administration of our city. From the proceedings of the Town Council meeting last Wednesday, it appears that the Municipal Commissioner, without the previous sanction of that body, appointed Mr. C. E. Hawkes, an engineer from the North-West, to act in the place of Mr. R. McEwen, now doing duty at the Tansa Water Works, and shortly proceeding to Europe on sick leave, and not likely to return to his post. Not only was the nomination made, but his salary was fixed at Rs. 750, and that even one month in advance, that is to say, he is to be associated for that period with the retiring engineer for the purpose of being initiated in the work, which he is to superwise, although he is a thoroughly qualified engineer. This "cut and dry" proposal of the Commissioner received the sanction of the controlling authority, without any serious challenge, or without taking into consideration the claims of any available Municipal servant or any other Bombay man. Like Mr. Virprasad and his retinue of twenty followers, who have been smuggled into the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Hawkes has been fortunate enough to get into our local service with a handsome salary and prospects of permanent employment to the detriment of other deserving men in the city, who as qualified engineers are deemed competent for the post, and who have extensive practice in Bombay.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—If the mischievous actions of the Town Council were weighed against the fair doings of that body in the scales of justice, the former would certainly predominate over the latter. The "generosity" of the Town Council in the matter of employing a new engineer in place of Mr. McEwen on the Tansa Water Works is both mistaken and mischievous. It is strange that the Municipality should be made to pay the new engineer's salary for a month to teach him the work, which, by reason of his profession and his previous experience in the construction of dams, he is expected to know.

THE PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND HALL.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Now that it has been resolved to build new Municipal offices and hall, its construction could not be placed in better hands than Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, who is also a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Mr. Murzban has acquired ample experience in constructing public buildings in Bombay. If the Corporation were to apply to Government to lend Mr. Murzban's services for two or three years, they would willingly do so, the Municipality paying him his salary. Mr. Murzban's services, if employed by the Municipality, would prove cheap in the long run.

THE MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF STUDENTS AT MADRAS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—The students of the Madras Christian College have been brought to their senses. Dewan Ragoonath Rao and a few other leading members of the Hindoo community propose to establish another College, where both secular and religious education may be imparted. Knowing as we do the apathy of the natives of this country, we very much doubt if this idea will ever be carried out.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES.—A meeting of Koolin Bramins of the Panditrauni order took place at Baraset on Sunday, to consider the best means of checking the increasing rate of marriage expenses. It was unanimously decided that the initial cast of marriage should not exceed Rs. 200.—*Englishman.*

A SLAVE TO DRINK.—Capt. Mann, master of the s. s. Rewa, charged R. W. Shilston, a gunner belonging to the vessel, at the Calcutta Police Court with having neglected his duty since the 14th instant. He had been arrested on a contempt warrant, and accused had pleaded guilty, stating that he had nothing to say, as he knew he was in fault. Captain Mann said his neglect of duty was the result of drunkenness on the part of the accused, who had been in the service off and on for about 20 years. At one time accused held the position of an officer, but had to be discharged. He (Captain Mann) had given accused three chances in three years, and on the last occasion he had promised to become a teetotallor, but had again broken out. He was a capital man at sea, but as soon as he got into port, he was not to be depended upon. How he managed to obtain drink could not be found out, although there were four or five men specially deputed to keep a watch. His Worship sentenced accused to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

YOUNG BENGAL.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Dey applied for a process against his son, Hurry Dass Dey, for having assaulted him yesterday. Applicant stated that his son was addicted to drink, and was in the habit of ill-treating his younger brothers. A short time back one of his sons committed suicide in consequence of the ill-treatment he had received at the hands of his elder brother, the accused. Yesterday accused was ill-treating another of his brothers, when he interfered, and remonstrated with the accused, who turned upon him and assaulted him, striking him several blows. In reply to the Court, applicant stated that the accused was 30 years of age, and he apprehended violence at his hands. His Worship directed that a summons should be issued against the accused for assault, and to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace.—*Ibid.*

A STRANGE CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News* :—Giribulla and Khettermony are two young nieces of Kattick Chundra Nundy, by caste a *teli*. Giribulla, about 16 years of age, has her husband in Calcutta, and Khettermony, much younger than she, is a widow. Both lived in Chatra with their uncle. Mathoonginy Auchorginy, a close neighbour, often sought to entice them away by offering them jewels and a more comfortable living elsewhere. In April last, this Mathoonginy called at their house, and spoke to Tripoora, the grand mother of these two girls, asking that she might sleep there for the night, for want of accomodation in her own house where a *shrad* took place. She was allowed to sleep with the two girls in a separate apartment, and took them away out of the house at 11 or 12 o'clock in the night. Girish Achargy, a young man, who stood outside on the road, placed them in a carriage in waiting, in which there were Shama Churn Auchargy and Shoshy Pal, two other young men. The carriage drove towards Serampore, and Girish alighted from it at Rosh Tolla, telling the four passengers that he will watch what happens in Chatra. The carriage was then driven direct to Calcutta, where the two females were kept in different houses in different quarters for 3 or 4 days by the two young men, who took away their ornaments on pretext of giving them better ones. Kartick Chundra Nundy, the head of the family, is always away from home being a member of a dramatic party, or *jattra*. The police arrested the two girls and Shama Churn in Calcutta, Shoshy absconding. Shama Churn and Girish have both been committed for trial, and enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,000 each. The two girls gave their statements in full, criminating the four persons concerned, and they were supported by other witnesses.

MADRAS.

CONVEYANCE OF NATIVE TROOPS IN 2ND CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, having, on the representation of the Loco Superintendent, reported a short time ago that native troops travelling in 2nd class carriages through ignorance of their uses soiled and otherwise ill-used the lavatory basins and other conveniences with which recently built carriages of this class are provided, the Government has ruled that, provided ample and otherwise suitable accommodation is supplied, these special carriages, need not in future be attached to [illegible] troops.—*Mail.*

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On Friday night a number of thieves entered the residence of Mr. Ramanujiah, the Manager of the Military Paymaster's Office, at Tondiarpet, and waking him up demanded the keys of his cash chest, with which they opened the safe, rifled it of its contents, which fortunately consisted of only a few trinkets and some rupees and then left. Hearing of the thefts recently committed, Mr. Ramanujiah took the precaution of lodging his money in the Bank and putting his jewels in safe custody.

THE ROBINSON PARK.—The northern part of the City of Madras is especially indebted to Dr. D. R. Thompson, C. I. E., for the conversion of a depot of rubbish into a Park of considerable beauty and value. He is about to leave Madars, and he has made over the Park to the Park Committee, by whom it will very probably be transferred to the Municipality. The Park possesses a Botanical Garden, nearly circular in form, the centre being occupied by a fountain presented to the Park by the late Mr. Pitty Moonoosawmi Chetty. There is an island at the north-east of the Park, where a large Fernery has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,500, presented to the Park by Mr. A. Dhannacoti Modelliar, son of the late Mr. Armoogam Modelliar. The Park contains tanks, which supply water to the grass plots, and these plots yield from grass Rs. 4,200 annually, by which the Park is kept up. there is also a Maze in the centre of which is a Watch Tower under construction. Preparations are going on to erect a Flag Staff, Band Stand and to make Lawn Tennis grounds. At their meeting last Wednesday, the Park Committee heartily thanked Dr. Thompson "for the great energy and perseverance which he has displayed in forming the Robinson Park, without which the 1st Division would most probably have still been without a Park. The Park was named after the late Sir William Robinson, K. C. S. I.—*Mail.*

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE ON THE STATE OF BURMA.

THE Duke of Montrose writes as follows to the *Times* :—

I shall be much obliged if you will allow me, as one who has just returned from Burma and had some experience of that country, to endeavour in a measure to reassure those who are interested in it, and who, having read the accounts from Rangoon, may very possibly suppose that the whole of Upper Burma is in a state of disturbance. That an increase in so-called dacoity would take place in certain districts as a result of an unfavourable season was to be expected, but Upper Burma as a whole is comparatively quieter than it has ever been before, and the people themselves are grateful that we are there. Dacoits and dacoities have existed in Burma for at least 100 years, and will continue to exist to a greater or less extent until, by making certain trunk roads and opening up the interior of the country, we are able to bring its produce to the banks of the Irrawaddy. Poverty breeds dacoity, and it is in impoverished districts that the greatest number of dacoits are found. Nearly all the large bands have been broken up, and the wandering few that remain are either professional thieves or are bent on carrying out some personal or tribal feud. I believe I am not far wrong in stating that any two Europeans on pleasure bent might with safety ride about without escort in most districts. Of course there are exceptions, but taking it all round I would sooner undertake the pacification of Burma than that of Ireland. Whether it was wise to disarm all the people I formerly had my doubts but the experience the Chief Commissioner has combined with the strong concensus of opinion which he elicited from the other Commissioners, leaves me little room to doubt now that it was the wisest course. In the disturbed districts all the smaller villages are being taken in to the larger ones. Nearly all the leaders have been hunted down, so that a great deal now depends on the people themselves who by witholding information, can thus encourage dacoiting. Everything, from assault and battery to cattle-lifting is too frequently described as a dacoity, so that a district as quiet and safe as any of our own rural ones may be made to appear alive with cut-throats. What Upper Burma requires is a few more years of the just, firm, and equitable rule of the present Chief Commissioner ; a little more time to organise the new military police (which has the making of a splendid force), and to whom all dacoit-hunting should be left, the military being reduced as far as possible, to decrease expenditure ; and railway communications opened between Mandalay and Rangoon. After a journey (most part of it on horseback) among a people so engaging and in a country so fair, one may be tempted to over-estimate its resources, but I feel confident that the wise and just administration under which the country is governed at present will cause it to develope into one of our most coveted possessions ; for we have to deal not only with a fertile soil, but with a charming people—good-natured, intelligent, and naturally brave.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords, on May 1, the Bishop of Carlisle asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a paper which had been circulated abundantly in this country with regard to certain regulations purporting to come from the office of the quartermaster-general in India concerning a subject which one almost shuddered to mention in their Lordships' House—the provision of women for our soldiers in India.

Viscount Cross : I have noticed that a very sensational paper has been extensively published containing facts which I cannot believe are true. The Bishop of Lichfield was good enough to call my attention to this matter some time ago, and I communicated with the Viceroy, who said he would make a most thorough investigation into the matter. I have received private information from the Viceroy that he has done this ; but of course that private information is such that I cannot lay it before the House, because it has not come to me in an official form. No doubt it will come to me in this form, and I shall communicate the purport of it to your lordships. What was stated by my direction in the other House was to the effect that we did not believe that the statements which appeared in that paper were true versions of the facts, but if any such practice were found to exist as detailed in the paper we should take care to have the matter stopped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAY MATERIAL AND HARBOUR DUES.

In reply to the Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith said :—The Secretary of State in Council for India has come to the determination that in future exemption from dock and harbour dues be not claimed on the following classes of goods shipped from Great Britain, or for ships carrying them on account of the Government of India :—1, coal ; 2, all rolling stock for railways ; 3, permanent way for railways ; 4, all goods manufactured in this country for use on railways, or being of such a nature that they cannot be used except for railway purposes.

Mr. Sinclair asked whether the word "dues" was intended to include rates and whether "coal" included coke.

Mr. W. H. Smith : I have read from the text of the resolution passed in the India Council, and I have no doubt whatever that coal would include coke and that dues would include rates.

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been drawn to the discrepancies pointed out in the *Economist* of April 21, which occurred in the original estimates, the revised estimates, and the actual financial results of Indian finance for the year 1886-87. in the last case amounting to an increase of over 500,000. in the receipts, and over 1,000,000*l.* in expenditure, and what explanation had been offered by the Indian Government of the reasons for these discrepancies.

Sir J. Gorst : The writer in the *Economist* is mistaken. He overlooked my statement that if there was a surplus the cost of special defence works would be charged against it ; and he forgot to take into account the effect of the allotments to provincial governments. The true discrepancy between my statement of the final accounts was 1,55,800 Rx. in revenue and 293,800 Rx. in expenditure. The reason for any discrepancy at all is the difficulty of collecting and winding up accounts over so wide an area—a task which it takes nine months to accomplish. The India Office has never attempted to audit the accounts of the Government of India in this country, but the possibility of establishing such an audit has been for some time, and at the present moment is, under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The accounts of the Indian Government are audited by officials of the Government in India. The desired information as to the system will be found in the report of the Committee on Military Accounts and Estimates, No, 36, of 1881.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

Questions were addressed to the Under-Secretary for India by Mr. S. Williamson, Mr. Winterbotham, and Mr. Stuart with reference to the reported issue of a circular memorandum from the office of the Quarter-master General in India in June 1886, addressed to general officers commanding division and districts, requesting them to requisition cantonment magistrates for the supply of "young and attactive women" to the military camp ; and Mr. Williamson asked whether the Under-Secretary had received the information which he promised to obtain on Feb. 24.

Sir J. Gorst said : The Secretary of State has not from the Government of India. He has nothing to add at present to the statement on the subject already made several times to the House—namely, that the Secretary of State is causing full inquiry to be made into these allegations, and that he has taken measures that if such practices as those described exist they shall be stopped forthwith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stansfeld asked when the Government would be able to state their intentions as to carrying out in India the resolution of the House of Commons some sessions ago against the compulsory examination of women.

Mr. Winterbotham asked whether it had not been stated in another place that the result of the inquiries was already in the hands of the Government, and, if that were not so, the hon. gentleman would not think it worth while to telegraph to India to know whether so serious an allegation were true or false.

Sir J. Gorst said that, after the answer he had already given, it would be unbecoming in him to make any further statement in reply to the question without notice.

Mr. Stansfeld said he did not ask for any statement ; he only asked when the Government would be prepared to state their intentions on the subject.

Mr. S. Williamson said it was a long time since Feb. 24, when he first asked a question about the circular. It did not take business people such a time to get information from India. He trusted that before Whitsuntide the Government would be able to get at the bottom of this business. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Mr. Stuart, Sir J. Gorst said : The despatch recently received from the Government of India on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. As soon as that consideration is complete, the despatch will be laid upon the table with other papers upon the subject.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "TENASSERIM."

Sir H. Fletcher asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the medical officers and establishment who served on board the hospital ship Tenasserim in the late Burmese war, and who had sole charge of the invalids, sick, and wounded, which invalids were brought down the river to Rangoon from Mandalay and placed on board the ship simply because she drew too much water to go up the river, were entitled to the medal and gratuity as if the ship had gone up the river, which was the only reason assigned for not treating them as medical officers in a similar position had always been treated.

Sir J. Gorst : The medical officers in question are not entitled to the medal and clasp, the issue of which is limited to those who were either in Upper Burmah or in actual conflict with the enemy. The case of the gratuity is different. It is not known whether the medical officers on board the Tenasserim received it, but it was granted to the crews of her Majesty's ships of war in the Rangoon waters.

SCOTCH MAILS FOR THE EAST.

In answer to Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Raikes said : It is the case that since the withdrawal of the 6 a.m. train from Glasgow and Edinburgh to the south, newspapers published early on Friday morning cannot be included in the Eastern mails forwarded on Friday evening from London *via* Brindisi. The re-establishment of the 6 a.m. train would, according to the information hiterto supplied, involve a large additional outlay than the circumstances appear to warrant, but I will consider further whether it is possible to make any other arrangements by which some, at any rate, of the facilities formerly existing may be restored.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government of India, in a telegram to the Secretary of State of June 5, 1887, relating to the lease of the Burma Ruby Mines to Mr. Streeter, stated : "We see no just ground for cancelling this arrangement ;" whether the Government of India had subsequently discovered any just ground for cancelling the arrangement referred to ; and, if not, whether her Majesty's Government would sanction the arrangements.

Mr. H. Heaton also asked when the correspondence on the subject of the Ruby Mines concession would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst : My answer to the Hon. Baronet's first query is, Yes ; the words are correctly quoted. In answer to the second, No ; but if the hon. member will look at page 31 of the papers he will see that the Government of India reported that no binding agreement had been entered into, and at page 32 he will see that the Secretary of State maintained his original position of refusing to sanction any lease of the mines until full information respecting their value and respecting negative rights had been received.

Sir R. Lethbridge : Is the House to understand that the Government will sanction the arrangement if they find on further inquiry that it is a just one ?

Sir J. Gorst : I have repeatedly informed the House that the Secretary for India has sent out an expert to the Burma Ruby Mines, and he has either made, or is just about to make, a report to the Government of India. In reply to the hon. member for Canterbury (Mr. H. Heaton), I have to state that the papers laid on the table at the end of last session contain all the information as yet in the possession of the Government on the subject.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what had been the result of the special inducements to retire offered to the officers in the blocked years of the Indian Telegraph Service ; whether such inducements had had the desired effect, and, if not, what was the cause of failure ; whether it was the fact that promotions in the telegraph service were now made only twice a year ; whether the effect of this arrangement was to inflict a loss of, perhaps, several months' pay and promotion in the case of those who were moved up into vacancies in the intervals between the biennial promotion days ; and whether such a rule was in force in any other branch of the public service.

Sir J. Gorst : The first period at which retirement might have taken place was March 31. No intimation as to the result has yet been received. Permanent promotions are now made only twice a year, but acting promotions are made as vacancies occur. The full pay of the higher rank is not attained until the permanent appointment is made, Meantime an acting allowance is received. No such rule is in force in other departments of the public service.

THE AMEER AND THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times*, says :—When the Ameer Abdurrahman changed his residence some months ago from Cabul to Jellalabad it was generally understood that he had formed the intention of strengthening his authority in a part of Afghanistan where the power of the Ameers has never been more than nominal. The mountain region north of the Cabul river, and converging between Kafiristan and Cashmere to the apex of the Hindoo Koosh at the Baroghil Pass, is inhabited by a number of tribes ruled by their own chiefs and distinguished from each other by the name of their districts. These tribes have never been the subjects of the Cabul ruler, although when the Punjab was the scene of Afghan military enterprise they no doubt followed him to the war, and any token of dependence they have been willing to offer in recent years has been of a vague and irregular character. This arrangement has not accorded with the ideas of Abdurrahman, who wishes to have subjects, not tributaries, and to weld all the Pathan tribes into a single Afghan nation. Flushed with his success last year over the formidable Ghilzai confederacy, he may have thought that his mere presence at Jellalabad would suffice to effect an agreeable solution of this problem, but the result has not answered his expectations. The chiefs of Asmar and Dir did proceed to pay their fealty to the Ameer at Jellalabad, but their importance is not great, and their main object in paying this visit seems to have been to enlist the Ameer's sympathy in a feud of their own with the Khan of Jundol. So far as results go this appears to have been the only immediate consequence of the Afghan monarch having kept his court and made an ostentatious military display at Jellalabad during the last three months. He has now returned to Cabul, leaving instructions with his principal general, Hyder Gholam, to undertake a campaign against the petty chiefs of Bajour, or Bajawar.

The district known as Bajour lies east of the Kuna river, and its northern villages intervene between Dir and Asmar. The Khan of Jundol is the most powerful of these petty chiefs, who are computed to have a collective force of 15,000 fighting men, and, as they have never been subjected, they are not likely to yield without offering a stubborn resistance to the Afghan forces. The Bajourees are rich in herds and flocks, and their valley is reported to contain considerable mineral wealth. It is, therefore, not improbable that the Ameer has been induced to sanction this expedition as much from the wish to acquire so promising a district for revenue purposes as from that of being undisputed master of his own realm. In the effort to attain his desire the Ameer has to count on meeting probably greater resistance than the Bajourees alone can offer, for the many other tribes of the "no man's land" between Cabul and British territory will see in the measures taken against them a foreshadowing of what they may themselves expect. This will be the case particularly with the powerful clan of the Momunds, whose territory touches Bajour [illegible] which they dwell, would represent a formidable danger for the Afghan forces, even with their well-equipped artillery and modern rifles. Under these circumstances, the success which Hyder Gholam might obtain at first would only prove delusive by luring the Afghan ruler to thrust himself further into a hornet's nest which had best be left undisturbed.

It is understood that the Indian Government has advised the Ameer not to undertake this campaign, and this is probably true, not because the Bajourees have any claim on our sympathy—having always shown themselves bitterly hostile to us—but because we have the true interests of the Ameer at heart. At the same time it is not to be denied that we run considerable risk of alienating the goodwill of the masterful ruler of the Afghans whenever we suggest any alteration of his plans with regard to those whom he chooses to consider his subjects. He is, moreover, particularly sensitive with regard to the hill tribes who have indirect relations with the Punjab authorities, and it is not certain how far he deems our excellent relations with the Khyberees an infraction of the sovereign rights of an Afghan ruler In making any representations which may be construed as throwing a protecting arm over the Bajourees, the Government of India treads upon tender ground, and it will require delicate diplomacy to induce the Ameer to abandon his intention, and at the same time to convince him that it is best for his interest, and that it involves no loss of dignity, if he turns his main attention to some of the other domestic problems that always beset an Afghan ruler.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE 21st ordinary general meeting of the Indo European Telegraph Company was held on April 30th at Winchester House, Old Broad Street. Colonel. James Holland, who presided, stated that the revenue for 1887 had been 104,290*l.*, or about the same as for 1886. The Indian messages, however, had contributed between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* less, and it was a discouraging fact that the traffic, the tariff of which they had reduced, still remained inelastic. Fortunately their receipts had been made up by other sources of revenue. There had again been a decrease in their expenses, which had been altogether 2,152*l.* less than those for 1886. They had added 10,000*l.* to the reserve fund, which now stood at 102,463*l.*, but the securities representing that fund were, at the market prices of last week, of the value of 110,775*l.* They were carrying forward a larger balance. The cost of maintenance had been very low, but it should be remembered by the shareholders that a large outlay might have to be made at short notice. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the declaration of a dividend of 17*s.* 6*d.* a share, making with the interim dividend 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 1*l.* a share, both free of income-tax, making in all 10 per cent. for the year.

Mr. J. Herbert Tritton seconded the motion. The chairman, in reply to questions, said he quite agreed that a reserve fund of 25 per cent. on the capital was a very fair amount as an ordinary rule ; but there were special difficulties connected with the company which made them think that they had not yet quite reached the amount at which the reserve fund should stand. If a war broke out in any part of Europe they would be affected because Germany and Russia—the latter undoubtedly—would be closed to them. They hoped, if peace were maintained and trade recovered, that they might be enabled to divide more of their profits, but at the same time he could not help saying that the return they were now proposing was a very good one, and it should be remembered that the increase of the reserver fund added considerably to the market value of their shares. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MURDER OF MR. DALGLEISH.

REFERRING to the murder of Mr. Andrew Dalgleish in Central Asia, the *St. James's Gazette* says :—

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Yule remarked that in Burma it was the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LANOWLEE. KNOWN AS LANOWLEE HOTEL.

Under instructions from Surgeon Kaikhoshroo Sorabji Nariman, the administrator of the estate of the late Sorabji Rustomji Nariman, deceased, and on account and risk of Ardeshir Merwanji Daroowalla *alias* Lanowliwalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th March, 1885, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, with the bungalow or dwelling houses, cookrooms and privies standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the village of Lanowlee, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the subregistrar of Mawal (Wadgaum), in the Poona Zillah, containing by admeasurement 7,417 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey ; No. 151, and which piece of land is bounded on or towards the east by a public road ; on the south by a passage for water and by the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee Mistry ; on or towards the west by a spring of water ; and on or towards the north by the property of the said Purshotum Rajoonath Bhanday and by the property of Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla.

Secondly.—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate in the village of Lanowlee, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the sub-registrar of Mawal, (Wadgaum), in the Poona Zillah containing by admeasurement 1,920 ; square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey No 151, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Janardhun Wassoodew ; on or towards the south by the property of the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla ; on or towards the west by the property of the said Purshotum Rajoonath Bhanday ; and on or towards the north by the property of the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla, described, and which said premises were and are now occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla.

Thirdly.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in the village of Lanowlee, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the Sub-Registrar of Mawal (Wadgaum), in the Poona Zillah, containing by admeasurement 7,358 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey No. 151, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Janardhun Wassoodew ; on or towards the south by the property of the said Ardeseer Merwanjee Daroowalla ; on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Purshotum Rajoonath Bhanday, and by the property of the said Gopal Wishwanath, and on or towards the north by a public road, and which said premises were, and are now, occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Solicitors, to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Contractors, Victoria Dock, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's Moosafarkhana, their surplus stock, consisting of locomotive engines, metre gauge four and six wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," "Avonside Engine Works," (Fairlies patent) and "Dubs." Contractor's waggons, metre gauge, overhead traveller, with double purchase crab winch, up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, priestman's dredges with special and bucket grabs, centrifugal chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble purchase crab winches, motor mill, Cornish rock drill, double flour mills, blacksmith's bellows, shafting with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway wagons, iron columns, augers, hammers, chains, bolts and nuts, rope, brass and wrought iron.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A SURPLUS STOCK OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, in the compound of Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas' bungalow, opposite the Battery, a large quantity of building materials consisting of teakwood, rafters, planks, pillars tents, doors, and windows, large and small iron gates, iron floor, frames, coffee, machine scales, machine for pressing bales, tiles, beams and other sundry articles.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GINGER ALE AND FRUIT CITRATE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

About 42,000 dozen ginger ale by McDonald and Routledge.
3 cases fruit citrate by Routledge.
5 casks Lessa wine. (Claret.)

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 72, Delisle Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of single harness, &c., the property of JOHN F. BRADBURY, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD EMBROIDERED BROCADE AND GAUZE.

Under instructions from Mr. Jagarjee Anandjee the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on Saturday, the 31st—3 cases gold brocade.

C V 29.—1 case gold brocade.
105-311-319—2 cases gold brocade.
167 pieces gold brocade and gauze (loose).

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintings, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, also a collection of law books, including a complete set of the common Bench reports, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of the late E. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 22, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,

AUTHORISED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

OWING to the approach of the S. W. Monsoon, the usual change has been made in the day of departure of our mail, and we continue our market advices from the 17th instant. The three business days which have since elapsed do not furnish us with much to chronicle, and the feeling that we are approaching the close of what has been upon the whole anything but a lively export season is perhaps that which has been most prevalent in commercial circles. A quiet but steady market for Cotton with a limited demand chiefly from local consumers, and rather less activity in Wheat and Seeds, have been noticeable since the date of our last report ; but the downward course of Exchange arrested, however, to-day, has attracted most attention in connection with business of all kinds. Freights are quiet at previous rates, but have shown more activity with respect to near forward business. Government Paper has been declining in sympathy with the fall at home ; but has rallied a little to-day. Shares have been quiet. The position of imports has not improved.

MONEY.—The stream of money has been rather running from the Presidency Bank during the past week, those flowing towards it, as was the case a week previously, and the Cash Balance showed on Saturday a decrease of some 9¾ lakhs. It would have been more, but for an increase in Public Deposits, for although, as will be noticed from the figures given below, there had been a decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the large withdrawals of Private Deposits made the net increase in trade requirements over 17½ lakhs.

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Inc.	Rs.	5,51,010
Do. do. Branches...Inc.	,,	1,57,920
Other Deposits.....Dec.	,,	22,27,965
Government Securities .....Dec.	,,	4,015
Loans .....Dec.	,,	1,22,775
Bills Discounted .....Dec.	,,	3,76,049
Cash with other Banks .....Inc.	,,	50,811
Cash and Currency Notes .....Dec.	,,	9,73,263

Money in the open market continues comparatively easy and the Bank minimum rate remains at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the further fall in Silver in London our market opened on Friday morning at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. from the quotations given in our last report. Demand, at 1s. 4d. was done between Banks ; and Wire Transfer at the same rate was bought for delivery early next year. Ready Private Telegraphic was alsy sold at 1s. 4d. ; but very little Mercantile Paper was offered. On Saturday the market opened weak, and though the tone became steady at the decline, rates generally showed a reduction of 1-32d. from those quoted at closing on the previous evening. Some business was reported between Banks in Wire Tranfer, for July-August, at 1s. 3 31-32d. and in Demand at 1s. 4d., and a fair amount of Mercantile Bills was placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight sterling Credits, and at 1·70 for Francs. The market opened this morning with Saturday's rates generally quoted ; but a firmer time was soon apparent, which strengthened as the day advanced, leading to a rise of 1-16d. to 3-32d. in rates. A considerable business has been done in Credits at 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s.4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. was probably the buying rate at closing. Resales of Bank Demand have been made at 1s. 4 1-16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4 1-16d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 1-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4½d.		,,
Credits do. ...1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.		,,
Francs do. ...1·70½ to 1·70¾		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak on last mail day in response to telegraphic news of the drop on the other side, and rates were about ¼ per cent. lower than those which we gave last Thursday. Fours having been quoted at 99 15-16 to par for money 99 13-16 for the near settlement ; and 99 13-16 for the 30th June account. Under the influence of the continued fall at home rates here were lower again at the close of last week, say to the extent of 3-16 per cent., Saturday's closing quotations for Four per cents. having been 99 13-16 for cash ; 99 11-16 to ¾ for the near account ; and 99 7-16 for the end of June. To-day there has been a better feeling in this market, and the rate for Fours has advanced 99 ½ for the end of the month, and 99 9-16 for the 30th June account.

SHARES have been a quiet market until to-day, when there was a good deal doing in Mill Scrip, and consider able movement in prices, resulting in the followin g alterations in our list. Alliance, and Gordon have advanced Rs. 15 each ; Framji Petit are Rs. 10 higher ; Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 7½ dearer ; Bombay United, Khandeish, Luckmidas Khimji, and Swadeshi have moved up Rs. 5 each ; and Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ higher. On the other hand, we have to notice a decline of Rs. 225 in Ahmedabad ; of Rs. 20 in Khatao Mucconji ; of Rs. 10 in Albert Edward, City of Bombay ; Colaba Land and Mill, Indian Manufacturing, and Sholapore ; of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Empress, Mazagon, National, and Ripon ; of Rs. 4 in Leopold Bleaching ; of Rs. 2½ in Oriental and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. In Press shares, Munmar have advanced Rs. 5 ; but Colaba have given way to the same extent, and Mofussil are Rs. 2½ down. Bombay Burma are Rs. 10 down for the first issue, and Rs. 5 up for the second.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—There is but little to add to our advices of last week regarding our market for imported *Grey* and other *Goods*. The situation became rather worse until this afternoon, when the turn in Exchange made a more cheerful view of things possible, though nothing akin to confidence in the future can be felt. Under ordinary circumstances an enhancing of prices would be the dealers' natural remedy for a falling Exchange ; and it would seem not unreasonable that, as the lower Exchange stimulates the trade in Wheat and Seeds, those who share in the profits of that trade should be in a better position to pay for that "quarter of a yard of calico" which the masses in the Mofussil are supposed to be so anxious to acquire; but as we have reported week by week demand from the districts is very slack, and higher prices on the part of dealers simply means abstention from buying on that of up-country customers. We have nothing to add this evening to our last report on *Yarns*.

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* continue firm, and a moderate business is reported in both metals at an advance of eight annas to a rupee per cwt. There is but little enquiry for *Iron*, and a small business only is reported ; but the market is steady at previous quotations.

COALS are quiet, and very little business has been reported since last mail left. Powel's Duffryn to arrive, July-August shipment, may be quoted at Rs. 22½ ; and Davison's, for May, is worth Rs. 21 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The quiet feeling regarding this staple reported in our last has since continued ; and it looks as though the busy season were about to close without any return of activity as far as export business is concerned. With the figures representing the Receipts of this season's crop of East Indian Cotton as they now stand, it does not seem likely that dealers, who have been so firm in their pretensions throughout the season, should now give way in price, even should the news from the governing markets continue to be of an unencouraging character ; and while they can count upon a certain local demand, more or less active, they can afford to be somewhat indifferent to other support. A small business was done in ready Cotton on last mail day ; and though local spinners were better buyers on Saturday, only a moderate business was transacted, while rates were generally steady at our last quotations ; and the same state of things has prevailed again to-day. The principal purchases since last Thursday have been of Bengals, at 190-91½ ; Wadwan, at Rs. 196-209½ ; stapled Oomeras, including Barsee, at Rs. 218½, and Nugger, at Rs. 194-210 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 207-9 ; Morvi, at Rs. 208 ; Bhownugger at Rs. 200 ; and smaller lots of Akola, at Rs. 196 ; and Compta, at Rs. 182½. The market closed firm this afternoon with prices partially Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy above our quotations by last mail.

WHEAT became quiet on last mail day, and Pessy of both qualities gave way three pies per cent. in price. A good demand, however, again set in on the following day, and the market has been steady at our quotations, a considerable business having been reported, chiefly in Pessy. We quote :—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-7-9	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,, 4-6-9	,,
Ahmedabad	,, 4-4-6	,,
Delhi No. 1	,, 4-6-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-3-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-7-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 4-2-6	,,

SEEDS also were less wanted towards the close of last week, but there was no change in prices, and the market afterwards became active again, our quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-2-0	to	Rs. 6-4-0	per cwts.
Rapeseed, Yel. Guzerat	,, 6-12-0		,, 6-13-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-2-0		,, 6-5-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-8-0		,, 5-9-0	,,
Do. do. Delhi	,, 5-8-0		,, 5-9-0	,,

The Receipts of the principal articles of Produce into Bombay from the 1st January to the close of last week have been as follows :—

Cotton	1,071,553	bales.
Wheat	4,734,803	cwts.
Linseed	1,521,615	,,
Rapeseed	666,098	,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	42,000	200	all	10 do.	900
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	8	8	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	$125	all	5 pct.	130
		350			
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire nsurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p ct	200 / 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	167
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld. (In Liqdn.)		500	100	2·3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	7,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	770
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	67½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	6 p.c	352½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	118
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	00	All	..	90

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-13
Carolas	,,	250
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	285
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	100-8
Gold Leaf	,,	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	23-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-12
Pekin	,,	23-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th May as compared with the statement of the 12th May 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	May 19. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,68,051	73,19,061
do. do. at Branches	30,76,040	32,33,961
Other Deposits	3,04,78,920	2,82,50,955
Post Bills	10,647	9,197
Cash Credits undrawn	6,25,563	6,57,134
Rs.	5,36,09,271	5,21,20,308
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,34,198	30,30,183
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	30,44,928	27,96,443
Loans on Security of do	49,58,565	48,35,790
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,204	2,644
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,71,27,651	2,67,51,602
Stamps, &c.	28,193	28,611
Dead Stock Rs. 5,98,388		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,02,582	3,13,388
Bullion	2,37,722	4,11,921
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,74,489	4,25,300
Cash and Currency Notes	1,44,97,689	1,35,24,426
	5,36,09,221	5,21,20,308

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th May as compared with the statement of the 8th May 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 8. Rs.	A.	P.	May 15. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,708	15	0	50,50,508	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,08,23,242	1	10	2,30,72,229	7	10
Other Deposits	3,74,95,906	3	10	3,80,52,175	6	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,62,919	0	1	4,30,445	7	10
Sundries	20,50,648	9	1	20,35,315	10	10
Rs.	8,59,86,425	2	10	8,86,40,675	0	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,18,170	0	0	52,81,873	15	0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,53,317	0	0	62,53,317	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	60,98,697	12	2	62,64,176	3	5
Credits on do.	56,32,591	7	8	57,87,899	0	4
Bills discounted	3,40,78,892	5	8	3,32,66,089	12	1
Balances with other Banks	7,80,195	12	3	6,67,011	10	4
Bullion	516	4	0	129	4	0
Dead Stock	11,10,355	13	7	11,09,746	3	8
Stamps	12,553	9	0	12,142	4	0
Sundries	10,43,804	8	4	10,40,026	5	3
Cash at Head Office	1,40,35,183	1	0	1,55,27,262	15	0
Do. at Branches	1,15,22,147	9	2	1,34,31,000	7	2
Rs.	8,59,86,425	2	10	8,86,40,675	0	3

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—BISS—April 28, at Lancaster-gate, Arthur James, son of the late Col James Davidson, 31st Madras Native Infantry, to Alice Mary, daughter of William Henry Biss, of Kensington-gardens, W.

OLDHAM—OLDHAM—April 25, at Dublin, Hugh Falconer Oldham, M.A. MD, Superintendent Monsail Hospital, Manchester, son of the late Thomas Oldham, FRS, Director-Gen of the Geological Survey of India, to Florence Isabelle, daughter of Samuel B Oldham, of Dublin.

POPE—CHAMPNEYS—April 26, at Beckenham, Francis John Pope, Civil Engineer Indian DPW, to Kate Mary, daughter of Henry Montagu Champneys, FRCS, of Penge.

DEATHS.

DENT—April 28, at Fitzroy-square, Edward Cecil Hudelston Dent, son of the late Capt Robert Cecil Dent, of Her Majesty's 1st Light Cavalry, Indian Army, Madras, 7.

GASTRELL—April 29, at Bedford, Henry Thwaites Gastrell, 62.

HUME—April 25, at San Remo, Italy, Arthur Carmichael Hume, Royal Irish Rifles, son of the late Major-General John James Hume, Bengal Staff Corps, 34.

METCALFE—April 14, at Brighton, Henry Cranstoun Metcalfe, late H M Bengal Civil Service 77 ; and on the 22nd April, at Hampstead, his daughter, Julia Cranstoun, wife of John McLeod Rainsford, 35.

SHERIDAN—May 2, in Wimpole-street, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of Frampton Court, Dorchester.

SHUBRICK—April 26, at Cornwall-gardens, S W, Gen Richard Shubrick, Her Majesty's Indian Army, 68.

STEVENSON—April 24, at Edinburgh, Robert Stevenson, Esq, late of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Bombay, and Cumberland Bank, Carlisle.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKERLEY—May 5, at Belgaum, the wife of John H Blakerley, Esq., of a son and daughter.

MURRAY—May 16, at Loch End, Ootacamund, the wife of J T Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TEUNON—LOVELL—May 15, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev C S Harrington, William Teunon, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Charlotte Lovell.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888.

THE Pan-Anglican Synod which will assemble at Lambeth Palace in the beginning of June will illustrate in a greater degree than ever what the late Arch bishop Tait spoke of as the ever increasing claims upon the leadership of Canterbury. The growing tendency of the Armenian and Nestorian Churches and of other Christian communities in the East to stand in friendly relationship—if not indeed technically in communion with the Anglican Church—has added to the range of its oversight, and has even invited suggestions, to which the cautious statesmanship of Canterbury has made no response, that the Primacy of All England should be enlarged into a Pan-Anglican Patriarchate. The subject has attractions for ecclesiastical lawyers, and if any of them can show how the jurisdiction and powers of the Archbishop of Canterbury can be extended over the four seas without statutory provision all opposing parties will for ever hold their peace. Meantime topics nearer at hand and not quite so replete with difficulty will claim the attention of the Anglican Bishops assembled under the cautious presidency of Archbishop Benson. At least one subject of Indian interest will be brought before the Synod by the Metropolitan of this province, the nature of which will be easily understood by those who have read the resolutions passed by the Indian Bishops in conference at Calcutta in the cold weather, and by the pastoral letter in regard thereto which the Bishop of Bombay addressed to his diocese a few weeks since. The resolutions had in view an inrease of the Indian Episcopate, but they need not on that account cause alarm. We have more than once had occasion to point out, in connection with proposals for [illegible] in India, that such a step would not add a single rupee to the charges of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment. The Bishop, as was arranged when a new see was constituted at Lahore and at Rangoon, would be officially a chaplain of the first class, drawing pay as such, and looking for the additional stipend that would be necessary to meet the extra claims upon him either to a deduction from the salary of the Bishop whom his appointment had relieved of labour and responsibility, or to an endowment fund made up of the free will offerings of zealous Churchmen. The explanation is necessary in order that the whisper of a proposal for adding to the number of Indian Bishops may not alarm people properly jealous of additions to the expenditure of the Government. It may be well to face the fact that there is no public department in India an enlargement of whose expenditure would be more severely canvassed than that of the Ecclesiastical Department. The Bishops know that as well as the rest of us, and we believe that there is no likelihood of any proposals for an addition to the Ecclesiastical Budget being asked for by them. Occasional references to the subject in the native press make it necessary that this should be clearly understood.

The immediate occasion for the action which the Bishop of Calcutta is understood to intend taking at the coming Synod may be briefly explained. Some time last year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who have an important missionary organization in the Chhota Nagpur district, approached the Secretary of State and the Archbishop of Canterbury with a request that a Bishop might be appointed for that and the adjoining territory. There were no legal difficulties in the way, and it is very likely that if the Society had been able to satisfy Lord Cross that provision would be made for the Bishop's stipend the India Office would readily have given its consent. But there was a third party to the arrangement whom the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had strangely left out of their reckoning. They had moved without giving a hint of their intention to the Bishop of Calcutta, who as Metropolitan had a very definite *locus standi*, and this being brought to the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Benson at once withdrew his endorsement of the proposal. There the matter rests, and if the Lambeth Synod, on the invitation of the kindly and prudent Bishop of Calcutta, is able to satisfactorily lay down the lines on which the Church in India shall henceforth proceed in enlarging the Episcopate or filling vacancies in it an important service will have been done. The difficulty is not serious—not half as serious for example as that which the Roman Church had to deal with a few years ago when Cardinal Manning asked for a more exact definition of the relations of the regular orders in England to the hierarchy—and the Indian Bishops have, we must suppose, sufficient reasons for refusing to believe that a society with the antecedents and character of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will put itself in an attitude of virtual hostility to the Indian Episcopate. The Episcopal Conference at Calcutta defined very clearly the principle on which action should proceed in a case analogous to that of Chhota Nagpur. They made a claim for provincial autonomy so strictly conditioned that we cannot see how it can come in conflict with the most conservative instincts of the Lambeth Synod. Recognizing to the full their responsibility to the Church at large for every step that they took as a Province, and welcoming and inviting counsel and the expression of wishes on the part of all interested—not excluding, we suppose, the great missionary societies—the Bishops declared that no direct action should be taken in regard either to the formation of a new diocese or to the filling, otherwise than by Letters Patent, of a vacant see without the full knowledge and consent of the Episcopate of the Province. There seems nothing unreasonable in the request—nothing certainly that either of the great missionary societies of the English Church could resent if it came endorsed by an Episcopate which is each year increasing its claims to be deemed world wide. There would seem something like a harassing intervention in an attempt to set up new Bishoprics in India independently of the cognizance and sanction of the local Episcopate, and it would be easy, we believe, for Bishop Johnson to persuade his brethren at Lambeth next month that the growth of the English Church in India would be interfered with if the initiative in matters of episcopal organization were to be taken by societies external to the Province.

When the misunderstanding between the Bishops and the missionary societies has been got over—as it easily will be—others of a legal character will remain, reminders to the Church that it has to pay something, in restraints here and there upon its liberty of action, for the advantages it derives from its association with the State. A division of one, at least, of the Indian dioceses is held to be necessary, but it is doubtful if this can be effected—at all events in the way deemed most convenient—without recourse to an Act of Parliament, and it is understood that even with a Conservative and a Churchman for Secretary of State the India Office would be more than reluctant to introduce an Act. The explanation is simple enough. The limits of the two dioceses of Bombay and Madras were laid down in the Act of William the Fourth under which the Charter was renewed in 1834 ; Calcutta was assigned the whole of the remainder of the Company's possessions, with metropolitan jurisdiction. Now it is evident that none of the three greater dioceses can be divided except under statutory warrant. Only an Act of Parliament can unmake that which an Act of Parliament has made. This difficulty did not arise, however, when the sees of Lahore and Rangoon were constituted. Neither Lahore nor Rangoon was British territory in 1834, so that the Act of that year did not apply to either case. Letters Patent sufficed for the constitution of these sees, and they differ from the older dioceses in no respect more important than that the Bishops do not, we believe, in these two cases exercise coercive jurisdiction. Coercive jurisdiction, however, is of as little practical value to an Indian Bishop as the Statute of Præmunire is to an English sovereign, and the Bishop who will shortly be appointed to take over a portion of the Diocese of Calcutta will not be the less able to rule his spiritual household because he is able only to exercise consensual and not coercive jurisdiction over them. The practical upshot of the difficulty is that Allahabad may have to be abandoned as the seat of the contemplated new diocese,

TELEGRAMS.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 21.

The *Times* has commenced the publication of an important series of articles on the National Congress by, it is believed, the author of "India of the Queen."

The first letter occupies two columns and-a-half. The writer says that England must, on pain of courting a grievous calamity, make up her mind upon certain great questions of Indian policy. New political forces are gathering *ominous momentum* in the country. But they are still under control, and if wisely directed these forces are destined to strengthen rather than imperil the Empire. The mistake of either temerity on the one hand or of delay on the other may work enduring evil. The moral and political forces with which we have to deal are really forces which our predecessors set in motion, and our administrative system in India daily adds strength to them. So powerful a movement must irresistibly produce a change. A great desire is stirring the hearts of the princes and people of India to be more closely incorporated with British rule. Political co-operation is now sought by the Government. The people had followed with intelligence the frequent commissions that had been appointed, and public meetings on various questions, such as the Simla Exodus and the Ilbert Bill, had led to the genesis of the Congress. The representative character of the Congress was proved, and its programme was strictly confined to the expansion and development of existing methods. It was a veritable portent to India, and must be powerful either for evil or good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, at which upwards of eight thousand were present.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the protest of the Parnellite Catholics against the Papal Rescript.

The meeting was not attended by the clergy.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, MAY 21.

A body of dacoits, part of the noted dacoit Chief Ooktama's gang, and about 200 strong, attacked the police outpost under Inspector Thompson, on the 19th inst., near Minhla. The dacoits, who were commanded by Otiya, Lieutenant of Ooktama, being overwhelming, the police had to retire after some desultory firing. The enemy marched south to the Aeng Pass, which is an impregnable position, sixty miles west of Minhla. It is supposed from this position an attempt will be made by a part of the gang to effect a junction with another rebel, Boh Pothadaw, with whom and other leaders Ooktama has been in communication. Should the junction be effected before troops despatched from Thayetmyo overtake or forces sent from Kyouk Phyoo to Aeng Pass intercept them, it is feared they will give much trouble to dislodge them, as Pothadaw has 200 men under him, and the Chins may be induced to add to the number. It is hoped, however, that measures will be taken to hem in the rebels or to drive them down to the sea, where their capture will be inevitable. Oooktama is proving himself a most dangerous rebel leader, as he acts on a well organized system, protecting those who submit, demanding exactions from other robbers, and killing all who aid us or give information to British officers. Consequently, in his district it is impossible for officers to obtain any information. The pursuit of Ooktama has been close, but he evades capture. He is supposed now to be hiding in the Chin hills.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 21.

The Madras Harbour question is approaching a critical stage. The chairman of the Harbour Trust Board has recently addressed Government with reference to a letter from Mr. Parkes, Consulting Engineer, who lives in London. The chairman says the Board adhere to the resolution as to the necessity of the north-east entrance, and are unanimously of opinion that smooth water is absolutely necessary to make the harbour a success. The harbour cannot be looked upon as a harbour refuge from cyclone. The safety of the lighters, jetties, and cranes is absolutely essential, and would not be secured by the arrangement proposed by Mr. Parkes. The Board unanimously approve the decision of Sir John Coode and Admirals Salmon and Nares, and as there are conflicting judgments based upon the same evidence, the Board strongly urge the right to act upon the one which coincides with their own views. It is a most difficult task for gentlemen at a distance to form judgment as to what is necessary here. The Board most emphatically urge they are in every way the best qualified to know what is wanted. After further disapproval of Mr. Parkes' proposals, the Board urge that Mr. Parkes is not sufficiently acquainted with this port to enable him to form a correct opinion as to its requirements, the result of carrying his theories into practice having already been far from satisfactory. The Board have competent staff engineers here, and urge all details should be settled here. The Government in an order on this letter ignores these remarks, and confines itself to the financial question. The Board's letter will, however, probably elicit a reply from the India Office as to the engineering question.

THE POWERS OF COMPTROLLERS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The Comptroller of Military Accounts in the three Presidencies have been invested with considerable powers in the way of disposing of charges not provided for by the Regulation, and submitting to Imperial or Local Government only such cases as may be of an exceptional character or requiring special sanction.

THE CHOLERA IN SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 21.

Cholera continues to increase at Srinagar. On the 19th instant 175 new cases and 64 deaths were reported. It is also bad at Poona.

KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The traveller killed by an avalanche in the Kaitul nullah, Kashmir, has been ascertained to be Surgeon Genge, of the Medical Service. His remains have been recovered, and sent into Srinagar for burial.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT HERAT.

Further news from Herat fully confirms the first report that some Salor Turkomans crossed into Afghan territory, and removed some of their tribesmen, which resulted in the Afghan troops going in pursuit. There was an encounter between the parties, but no Russians were actually with the Salors at the time. The border is now quiet.

REPEAL OF IMPORT DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER GOODS.

The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State again, urging the repeal of the import duty upon Indian silver goods.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at the same hour to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceana, with homeward, Indian and Australian mails, left here for Aden at 7 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, with China mails, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar (extra) arrived here from Bombay at noon yesterday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT [illegible]

10 p.m.	83·7

MONDAY, MAY 21.

6 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	87·8

NAWAB ZAIGHOMUD DOULAR, son of the late Nawab Syed Ali Nokhee, Khan Bahadoor, Prime Minister of Oudh, has presented a petition to his Excellency the Viceroy, setting forth the position of his father and his services in connection with the acquisition of Oudh. His father had Rs. 25,000 monthly as Prime Minister. The King promised him and his family Rs. 4,000 per month for a time, but discontinued it, saying that, as his father was loyal to the British Government, he should look to them for help. The King stopped the pension and told him to get his pension from the Oudh Estate. Unfortunately he died shortly afterwards. Petitioner explains the cause of delay in making his application, and his present position. He has tried to obtain employment under Government, but has only been put in offices barely yielding Rs. 100 per month. He refers to several well known officers of Government who can bear witness to his position and deserts. Should a pension suitable be not granted to him, he desires at least a suitable appointment in some department of the service, in order that he may honourably support himself and his family. He observes that many servants and members of the Oudh family are in receipt of pensions whose claims are much inferior to his own.

THE children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been ill from whooping-cough at Buckingham Palace since their return from India. Princess Margaret was rather severely attacked, and she has also suffered from bronchitis.

PRINCE BISMARCK has declined the title of Duke offered to him by the Emperor, on the ground that he is not in a position to support the dignity.

ON the 8th of last month an Egyptian officer, holding the rank of Major, arrived at Saati from Khartoum, where he had been a prisoner for the last three years. He was as thin as a skeleton when he reached Saati. The Italian General San Marzano received him well, and sent him to the hospital at Massowa. He gives a thrilling account of the torture endured by himself and the missionaries who were imprisoned with him.

A SERIOUS affray has occurred at Alexandria between a number of British sailors and soldiers and some men belonging to a French mail steamship. A quarrel arose in a cafe, and the brawlers were driven into the streets by the native police. Here a free fight took place, in the midst of which some unknown person fired a revolver several times in succession, and when the police had cleared the streets it was found that four English seamen had been seriously wounded. They were removed to hospital.

JULIANE METZ, who was the accomplice of Von Scheurer in the great frauds on English insurance companies, was tried in Vienna on Monday, April 30. She was sentenced to four years' penal servitude; and it was ordered that the money found in her possession, nearly £14,000, should be restored to the prosecutors. Among the companies defrauded were the Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Association, the Imperial Life Assurance Company, the Sun Life Assurance, the Union, the Scottish Widows' Fund, and the Scottish Life Association.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs:—"A considerable number of refugees from Omdurman are said to have arrived at Wady Halfa, although the reports on the subject are somewhat conflicting. Natives who have escaped from the Mahdist head-quarters state that the Mahdi had been assassinated by his Lieutenant, who has assumed power. It is certain, however, that a bombastic proclamation, purporting to come from the Mahdi, has been issued. In this all believers are enjoined to make common cause with the dervishes. The proclamation, which declares that the Mahdists have conquered Abyssinia and have forced the foreigners to fly, is being extensively circulated in Upper Egypt, and has, it is said, made a great impression upon the natives, owing, in chief part, to the reference to the Italians leaving Massowa."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 4.

THE great event of the week is the publication of the letter of the Congregation of the Holy Office, condemning not the National League but the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting, so far indeed as the system of "exclusive dealing" is understood at the Vatican. We were previously warned that something of the kind was about to take place. The warning came from the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, but he has so often cried "Wolf!" that no one credited his statement, and when the news was officially promulgated it took everybody by surprise. To say that the action of the Papal authorities has created a profound sensation would be to exaggerate the situation, but it would be idle to deny the significance of the interposition of the Pontiff in the affairs of Ireland. It is too early yet to judge what the full effect will be, but it is not expected in Gladstonian circles that the Nationalist movement in its broader aspects will suffer any serious injury. There is an impression that other and more stringent measures are contemplated, but up to the present the Pope has confined his censure to what may be called the offshoots of the Irish agitation rather than the agitation itself. The journalistic supporters of the Government, as might be expected, are beating the big drum with all the vigour at their command, but it is easy to perceive that they will not be happy if nothing else comes of the secret negotiations between Lord Salisbury and his Holiness. In Ireland, as is only natural, there is more excitement than in this country, but even on the other side of St. George's Channel the people are not losing their heads. The ecclesiastical supporters of the Nationalist movement are keeping their own counsel until they know whether it is true that Dr. Walsh is to surrender the Archbishopric of Dublin into the hands of his former rival, Dr. Moran. The Nationalist Press, however, which occupies a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, discusses the Papal pronouncement with great freedom, and branches of the League throughout the two kingdoms are declaring their unalterable attachment to the methods of their political leaders. Here, in London, where I suspect a larger proportion of the members are non-Catholics, the resolutions are being couched in strong, almost defiant, terms; the attitude of the Metropolitan leaguers may be described in the words first used, I believe, by Michael Davitt, and since repeated by prominent Nationalists in America, that while the people of Ireland are willing to take their religion from Rome they resolutely decline to receive their politics from the same source. An influential section of Nationalists, who pride themselves on their loyalty and devotion to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, declare that the communication of the Congregation of the Holy Office is based on a misapprehension of the real conditions of Ireland, and that when this has been made clear the document will be withdrawn. That the peculiar circumstances connected with the holding of land in Ireland may be but faintly comprehended by the foreign dignitaries who were consulted by the Pope is just possible, but that their declarations on the points submitted to them for consideration will be recalled is hardly within the bounds of probability. All that can be hoped from any representations by the Nationalists to Rome is that no further steps antagonistic to their movement will be made. Most persons who look at the question free from bias one way or the other seem disposed to think that Lord Salisbury has not played his cards so well as his friends try to make out. Putting aside for the moment the offence he may have given to a large body of his own adherents, it is contended that the time has passed when the services of the Pope could be utilized to advantage. "If," say these persons, "Mr. Balfour is right in his boast that the Government has crushed the National League, what is the use of asking the Pope to interfere? To request him to step in when the citadel is captured is paying him a dubious compliment and unnecessarily exasperating the conquered." The answer to this is, of course, that Lord Salisbury is not responsible for the tardiness of the Vatican. All who are behind the scenes know that the Prime Minister, not perhaps directly, but through the aid of informal ambassadors, was anxious many months ago to secure the co-operation of the Pope, and it is not his lordship's fault if he did not succeed earlier. This much must be said in justice to Lord Salisbury. But many people who have not a scrap of sympathy with the Nationalists are inclined to blame the Premier for availing himself of Papal assistance at what they consider is an inopportune moment. Possibly, Lord Salisbury knows what he is about, and it would be safer to defer judgment until he has been heard in his defence, but on the face of it the sudden appearance on the scene of the Pope in the capacity of emergency man does not strike impartial observers as exactly a *coup de maitre*. Some Gladstonians argue that the cause of Home Rule is more likely to gain than lose by the ban placed upon the Plan of Campaign and the "Boycott," as the Papal document styles it. Those agencies, while they may benefit certain individuals in Ireland, do not help those who are fighting the battle in England. Indeed, the effect is quite the reverse. Remove the excrescences and the constitutional movement to secure "Justice for Ireland" would sweep everything before it in this country. So at least say the Home Rule Liberals, and possibly they are right. I myself, however, as the result of pretty close observations, am inclined to think that the objections entertained by a great many Englishmen to conceding to their Irish fellow-subjects the power of managing their own affairs, or rather to the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin, is more deep-rooted than ardent Gladstonians suppose, and that they may have to wait some time yet for the realization of their desires. If the Liberals profess to be not afraid of, but pleased with, Lord Salisbury for seeking to put down the Parnellites by the aid of the Pope, there are many staunch Conservatives, who do not look at the question in the same light. I have just been staying with friends in a distant part of the country where the Conservatives are very strong, and I took the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the views of some of Lord Salisbury's rural supporters. One of the gentleman I had the pleasure of meeting was a Conservative Squire of the old type, who delivered himself not only on the subject of the negotiations with Rome, but with reference to the Local Government Bill in a manner that was in marked contrast to the namby-pambyism that now so often passes for Conservatism. The Squire in question, who is the owner of many thousands of acres in one of the fairest counties of England, was the central figure in a little group which assembled outside the parish church after morning service on Sunday. Several of us were cockneys, and this territorial magnate taking pity on our metropolitan ignorance enlightened on us one or two questions of interest. What he said was not without a certain value; but I will not trouble your readers with his reflections further than to say that he expressed the utmost concern to know what the price was that Lord Salisbury had agreed to pay the Pope for his services. The impression I gathered from my conversations with these people was that if they are at all representative of the great bulk of the country population, the backbone after all of the Conservative party, the Ministry may find that in calling to their aid the power of Rome, they are playing with dangerous weapons. All will, however, depend upon the exact nature of the *quid pro quo*. No one supposes that Pope Leo has responded to Lord Salisbury's overtures without stipulating for something in return. What is that something to be? If it takes the form of a Catholic University in Ireland or, what is more likely, to our rendering an envoy officially accredited to the Papal See, probably not very much will be said. But if the establishment of regular diplomatic arrangements with Rome leads to the recognition of the Pope's right to send a Nuncio to the Court of St. James, we shall hear more about the matter. The Evangelical Protestants are on the look-out, and, in a moment, may be up in arms. The extraordinary proceedings that took place at a Protestant meeting at Dartford two days ago, when the Queen was rebuked by a clergyman of the Church of England for giving the Holy Father a jubilee present, prove that in spite of our boasted tolerance the ancient prejudices of the English people have not all been eradicated. One often hears Conservatives lament that Lord Salisbury is up in the clouds, and that he is oblivious to much that is passing under his very eyes. Are we to have an exemplification of this in the failure of the Duke of Norfolk's mission to commend itself to the approval of the nation? Time will show. Meanwhile, it would seem that the manner in which the Papal decree has been received has already had some effect in Rome, for this morning we learn that Dr. Walsh is not to be deprived of his Archbishopric, and that Dr. Moran is about to return to the Antipodes. The well-informed correspondent of the *Standard* says that vacillating counsels again prevail at the Vatican in view of the threatened revolt against the Papal authority, and it is reported on high authority by the representative of another influential journal that his Holiness, while he wished to oblige the Duke of Norfolk, really only forbids boycotting so far as it is inconsistent with charity. He also, we are told, forbids homicide, but allows war as a means to a national end. Boycotting will, therefore, be continued under Papal sanction. "The confession of each person who practices it will have to decide whether he does so from patriotic motives and is free from personal rancour. In that case it will be legitimate."

The spirits of the Gladstonians have risen somewhat during the past week under the combined effect of the Mid-Lanark Election and the revolt of the Liberal Unionists against the King-Harman Salary Bill. That the Gladstonian candidate should have been returned by such a tremendous majority, notwithstanding the defection not only of the Unionists but of the Labour Party, was a veritable electoral surprise. Of course one swallow does not make a summer, but after Mr. Philipps's significant victory it will be less easy for the Conservatives and Unionists to maintain their contention that the influence of Mr. Gladstone in "dear old Scotland" is on the wane. The Labour Party cut a rather ridiculous figure, and Mr. Champion must regret having written his recent letter to the *Times*, accepting, as a foregone conclusion, the loss of the seat to the Liberals. The Socialistic ex-Lieutenant of Artillery threw himself into the fight with great ardour, and he was actively assisted by those two Intransigeant Members of Parliament, Citizens Conybeare and Conyngham Graham. The Labour Party are very sore at having suffered such an ignominious defeat, and they threaten I do not know how many Gladstonian seats at the General Election. The Liberal wire-pullers, if they are wise, will make their peace with the Labour *révoltés*, for there is something to be said for their view of matters, and Gladstonians cannot expect to be so fortunate in every case as they were in Mid-Lanark. The King-Harman Bill is proving, as might have been anticipated, a thorn in the side of the Government, and it passes the comprehension of man to know why they should have ever introduced such a measure. They must have known beforehand that the Liberal Unionists were not enamoured of the appointment when it was first made, and that some of them were only prevented from showing their hostility by the understanding that the office was to be purely honorary. One of the strongest speeches made against the Bill on Tuesday night came from that well-known Liberal Unionist, Mr. Heneage, who maintained that the appointment of an Under-Secretary for Ireland was unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise. Although the Government carried the second reading, their majority was not much more than half what it usually is, and even the *Times* was obliged to admit the next morning that they committed a mistake in not assigning the duties now performed by Mr. King-Harman to one of the Lords of the Treasury whose principle functions seem to be to loll about the Front Bench when the leaders are away and to lounge in the lobbies. Mr. Heneage has not done with the Bill yet, and he has given notice of his intention to move, when it comes up again, that the salary of the Under-Secretary should be provided by deductions from the pay of the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant. It would not greatly surprise me to hear that the Government had decided to withdraw the obnoxious measure, providing for Mr. King-Harman in some other way less open to objection from the Roman Catholic and [illegible] the great bulk of the Liberal Unionists and the whole of the Gladstonian party.

Hyderabad has all the week loomed as largely on the political horizon as the harvest moon in September looms on the physical horizon in these latitudes. Not a newspaper of any consequence has failed to further comment upon the proceedings of Messrs. Watson and Abdul Huk. A leading article, a column and a quarter long, appears in the *Glasgow Herald*; the *World* gives like space. These two journals, provincial and metropolitan, may serve to indicate the newspaper estimate of the disclosures. The money papers, as they are called, however, are most in evidence and continually on the war-path. One of them has evidently a desire for Sir John Gorst's scalp, and daily brandishes his tomahawk over the head of the Under-Secretary of State for India. Day by day insinuations are thrown out as to Sir John's relationship with Mr. Watson, and the judicious are treated with a wink from which they are expected to infer volumes. Probably nothing has happened in recent years which has caused so much fluttering in the India Office as has this *exposé*. This arises largely from the use which the Sirdar Diler Jung freely made of the names of gentlemen with whom he was brought into official contact. These gentlemen now hear—they say for the first time—the Sirdar's remarks about their hand-in-glove relationship with him, and are most indignant. So far from having approved the envoy's doings they tell the most circumstantial stories of their dissatisfaction with him and of the effectual steps which they took to prevent themselves being further troubled with his presence. It is such a pity these facts were not known earlier: they could have removed so much of misconception regarding some most honourable men. Need there is none to pursue this feature further;—all unjustly-aspersed characters will be cleared during the forthcoming enquiry. Mr. Watson has written a valiant,—no, not a pot-valiant,—letter to the *Standard*, describing his eagerness to appear before the Select Committee of the House. Some starch will be taken out of this smartest of company promoters and prince of mining concession aires before Mr. Labouchere has ended his cross-examination. "Henry" prides himself on his knowledge of stock and share dealings, and he will wax very furious as to Honduras, Borax, and other loans in which some at least of the Nizam's concessionaires were interested. Last night, Mr. Labouchere moved for the appointment of the Committee which the Viceroy approves, and which the Government do not desire to oppose. It consists of seven members, and is an almost ideal one for the purpose. None of the parties interested can complain of any want of fairness in the selection of names. Sir Henry James, who is sure to be the chairman, will hold the scales with true judicial evenness, and with the other two lawyers nominated will see that the enquiry is conducted in a strictly legal way. If the lawyers ensure fairness and a judicial spirit then some of the other members will take care that nothing is kept back which ought to be revealed. For example, Mr. Peter McLagan will seek to unravel every mysterious doing of Abdul Huk's known to Mr. Seymour Keay. The Member-to-be for Fulham and the Member for Linlithgowshire are very great friends, and it is no secret whence the latter gets his inspiration for many of the questions he asks. Mr. Slagg will certainly look well after the commercial aspects of the enquiry, while Sir Richard Temple will find all his adroitness required when questions are put, as questions will be put, affecting some members of the service he once adorned. As for Mr. Labouchere himself, the well from which he is drawing his information is—on this question—practically inexhaustible. You will see the India Office is not represented in any shape or way in the *personnel* of the Committee. Yesterday morning's *Times* contained a telegram from Simla, and this morning's *Standard* one from Bombay, stating that Mehdi Ali is to leave Bombay by to-day's mail for England to give evidence and to see what can be done with the company, and how far the interests of the innocent shareholders can be saved. This will task all Mehdi Ali's well-known skill and ability, but, no doubt, he will be equal to what is required from him [illegible] was considered a little singular that [illegible] tion respecting the Nizam's Financial and from S[illegible]'s movements should come [illegible]. The Government of India, or at least the Foreign Office, would appear to be taking a good deal of interest in the enquiry. Mr. Cordery, strangely enough, has not thought fit to say one word in deprecation of the many inuendoes expressed regarding his conduct. Mr. Labouchere's round dozen of questions last evening about the sixty lakh offer by the Nizam received a most disappointing reply. Sir John Gorst was by no means in good form. The attitude of the Secretary of State, as described by his Deputy, is a little surprising. But the most astonishing part of the whole business is the colossal audacity of the gentleman in India who, flourishing a half sheet of foolscap in his hand, has again and again said, "See here is the original suggestion in the handwriting of a Cabinet Minister, one occupying the next rank to the Prime Minister." With such statements as these the innocent were awed into acquiescence. After a time the statements became more definite, and Mr. Goschen was declared to be the Cabinet Minister who arranged with Abdul Huq the *coup* that was, as the least of its performances, to effectually scare Russia. The story was improbable: Mr. Goschen is too timid to do anything of the kind. The affair has yet to be unravelled. If the English accomplice of the Hyderabad official was not Mr. Goschen, was not Sir John Gorst, he nevertheless was a gentleman of no little weight in political and journalistic circles, for he completely hood-winked the *Times* and was able to secure the best position for his communication and subsequent letter and practically to dictate a leading article which secured absolute silence for years on the Nizam's part respecting the re-cession of the Berars. The Under-Secretary is greatly mistaken if he supposes that, with his reply of last night, the matter is closed. So far from this being the case, yesterday's questioning was merely a skirmish. The whole of the facts relating to the offer are bound to come out sooner or later, and appearances seem to indicate that the revelation will be made sooner rather then later.

I wired to you on Monday morning some particulars about the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, and told you how all the prophets plunged for the favourite, Friar's Balsam. When the race came off dire was the distress of Friar's Balsam's backers: they needed all the soothing powers of all the balsams known in the pharmacopœia. The animal broke down utterly, all, they say, because of the breaking of an abscess in his mouth before starting. This reason is too thin. The breaking of a small abscess in a horse of exceptional vigour, such as was the favourite, would not reduce a first-rate racer to a mere plater, and that is all Friar's Balsam was on Wednesday.

The serious state of affairs on the Continent appears to be approaching a crisis, and now that spring weather has set in we ought not to be kept much longer in suspense as to the intentions of Russia. I say the intentions of Russia, for although the other great Powers are prepared for any eventualities, it is assumed that the first move in case of the outbreak of hostilities will be made by the Northern Empire. Nothing like a war scare has yet set in, but there is considerable apprehension of danger in this country, which has been intensified a great deal by the somewhat alarmist tone of the recent speeches of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. The uneasiness, to which I have referred, is in no small measure due to an idea that has got abroad that M. Boulanger is meditating an invasion of perfidious Albion when he reaches the goal of his stupendous ambition! I have been surprised to find this belief firmly entertained in quarters where I should least have expected it, and although it has not yet permeated to the masses, it may do so before long, if it is not in the meantime exploded. The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who is making a tour of the leading Continental capitals in quest of light and leading, mentioned the matter to M. Boulanger in an interview which that popular hero accorded to him the other day. M. Boulanger treated the notion as too ridiculous for consideration, and according to Mr. Stead all the public men he spoke to in France were equally emphatic in repudiating the possibility of such a thing.

Mr. F. W. Chesson, the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, was less well known in India than in South Africa and in our other colonies, where white men come into contact with inferior races—not always to the advantage of the latter. But he was one [illegible] time of the rendition of Mysore, as a pamphleteer he advocated the cause of the Native Princes. No movement for the good of India since then has lacked his support, but he has given of his time and labour most ungrudgingly. The announcement, therefore, of his somewhat unexpected death on Sunday last, in the prime of life, will be the occasion of regret to many in your Empire. Mr. Chesson was an energetic worker and a most unassuming man, thoroughly cordial and friendly,—in a word the ideal Secretary of such an organization as that which he carried on his shoulders. Mr. Chesson, after having been a journalist to his finger-tips, eventually found a place on the fringe of journalism—a large fringe it is in London—and was always sure of getting his "copy" placed in certain influential papers. The brief reign of Mr. H. W. Lucy at the *Daily News* was not satisfactory to Mr. Chesson, the London correspondent not liking the free lance. But Mr. Lucy was not long in the editorial chair, and a new King recognised the old servant, and old relations were resumed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Brigadier-General, commanding Bengal Presidency District, left Calcutta for Darjiling on Saturday; Colonel Way, commanding 7th Bengal Infantry, will command the garrison during his absence.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. F. W. Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut W E Hill	Mr Owen
Col Wise	Mr J P Goodridge
Mr Shepherd	Hon'ble Raymond West.
Mr R A Gamble	Mr Maseyk

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs A Harrocks	Mr J T Harrocks

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, 29th May 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr J N Gibbon	Mr R Hough
Miss E Gibbon	Mr and Mrs Wendon

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T Bernard Hall	Mr H McMillan
Mr W A Thurman	Col & Mrs G R Goodfellow
Mr J Fleming	Mr H B Thurburn
Mr J A Ezeckiel	Mr G D Madagaskar
Mr Steiner	Mr F Kinsman
Mr Rowan	Mr L A Bachelder
Mr D R Dady	Mr Bapasala
Mr Moore	Mr E D Ralli
Mr B Strances	Lieut Barrodaile
Dr Mullane	Mr Mannberg
Mr Fraser	

THE Trustees of the Ajmere Orphanage now that its erection in the M. E. Mission buildings is at hand, desire to thank all the donors. To it and the other features of the combined edifice Rs. 1,010 have been subscribed. The list is too long for publication, but it includes the names of the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Jeypore, Kishengarh, Bhurtpur, Dhulpur, Kerowlee, the Raja of Khetsi, the President and the Members of the Council of Regency at Gwalior, the Senior Member of Council and others at Jeypore, and others at the places earlier named, and the benevolent native and European gentlemen along the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and at some other points. Through the kindness of Mr. D. Joscelyne, District Engineer, the plans are to-day perfected, and he thinks that the building, which has a length of eighty-five feet and is two-storeyed, will, with out-offices, be ready for use within four months.

THE *Times of Ceylon*, writing of the recent heavy rains in that island observes that "if this be not the big monsoon, when the big *does* come it will wash us all away. No less than 7·52 inches of rain fell in Colombo between 4 p.m. and this [illegible] (11th inst.), the greater part of which fell yesterday afternoon. At 5 p.m. it [illegible] which fell yesterful, working up and [illegible] same down in buckets-[illegible] apparently from the north, but getting round gradually to seaward, and, though the [illegible] were visible this morning, a great bank of clouds lies over the horizon to the south-west, from which direction we may expect squalls to come shortly. Rain appears to have been pretty general throughout the country, Badulla getting 1·32, Galle 1·93, Manner 1·32, and Nuwara Eliya ·66, but only ·09 fell in Kandy, and none at all apparently at Nawalapitiya during the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. this morning.

THE LATE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, last evening, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik read an interesting memoir of the late Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji LL. D., Ph.D. Mr. Javerilal said:—

"It is sad to think of Pandit Bhagvanlal dying so early, and with so little record left of his learning and talents"—so wrote Mr. J.M. Campball, Bo.C.S., C.I.E., Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*," in a note addressed to the writer of the paper in March last. The remark, as will appear later on, is most true. Mr. Campbell had had unusual opportunities of learning a great deal of the Pandit's work and of his character and learning in connection with the antiquarian portion of the volumes of the *Bombay Gazetteer* generally, and the discovery of the Asoka Inscriptions at Sopara and the project of an early history of Gujarat in particular. Two months before the Pandit's death he had a presentiment that his end was near. It was only a question of a few weeks, he said to us, when I in company with my friend Rao Bahadaur Bhimbhai Kirparam, who when Assistant Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, took a deep interest in Bhagvanlal's work, paid a visit to the Pandit at his house in Walkeshwar in February last. He welcomed his friends, because conversation with them, he said, revived his drooping spirits, and made him for a time forget his pain. We found him sitting on a cushion in a contemplative mood, very much after the manner of a Buddhist Tirthankar. We saw him much reduced: he was suffering from dropsy: his chest had grown disproportionately large: his legs were swollen. We saw him dictating, though with bated breath, his last views on the genealogy of the Kshatrap dynasty to Mr. Vithalji Keshavji Dvivedi, Superintendent of the Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School and Sanskrit College Mr. Vithalji was taking down in English the remarks which the Pandit was dictating in Gujarati. Pointing to the portion already taken down, the Pandit said:—"This is my last contribution to Indian archæology. It contains views which I have arrived at after a careful and continuous study, extending over twenty-six years, of the Kshatrap coins and inscriptions. The writing of this fragment I looked upon in the light of a debt I owed to archæology, and now that I am in a fair way towards its completion, it is no small relief to me to know that I am in a position to redeem my pledge in respect of one at least of the numerous literary projects over which my mind had been ruminating for several years, and the execution of which was only a question of leisure and steady application." He did not fear to die. He thought he had devoted the best portion of his life to good, honest, substantial work. The only regret he felt was that he had been unable to commit to writing, even by way of rough notes in his mother tongue, Gujarati, the final results of all his enquiries and thoughts. The fact was that some fresh coins he met with, some inscriptions, stone or copper-plate, that he came across or heard of, aroused his curiosity, and set him on a new train of thoughts. And his mind was not at rest till he had heard the last of the coin, or the copper-plate, or stone inscription, or dealt with it in a practical manner. This drew him off from the execution of his settled plans. Latterly he found it scarcely possible to carry out his long-cherished design of publishing to the world, with the aid of the knowledge which recent advances in archæology gave him a history of Gujarat from the early Hindu period down to about the thirteenth century of the Christian era. Bhagvanlal was also well aware that he could not carry out many of his other projects, and that some of the best results of the knowledge he had laboured for years to acquire must perish with him. And the world must be considered poorer by so much as Bhagvanlal could not leave behind him in the shape of some solid memorial of all the vast stores of information respecting the antiquities of India that he possessed. My friend, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai, however, suggested that though it was now scarcely possible to do that which the Pandit himself was unable to carry out in his lifetime, yet some efforts might and should be made to jot down on paper from his own lips some of the reminiscences of his personal life,—some account of his travels in India and on its frontiers—if his health permitted of his dictating the same to any one of us. The papers, argued Mr. Bhimbhai, published by the Pandit from time to time in the journals of learned societies in India and Europe, and in the *Indian Antiquary*, will doubtless bear witness to his [illegible] know something about his personal character—something as to what he was—how he came to study archæology—what he did for its advancement—what tours he undertook in pursuance of his plans—what results those tours yielded—how they enabled the late Dr. Bhau Daji and himself to advance archæology many steps further—how they acquired for him a European reputation for scholarship, and entitled him to the esteem and confidence of scholars in India and Europe. It was in this respect that public curiosity needed to be gratified. Bhagvanlal thought favourably of the suggestion, and promised to tell us something about himself on my consenting to visit him at intervals, and take down what he said. This I did. The notes thus taken have been put by me into shape; they could not be completed on account of the health of the Pandit having given way. He grew worse from day to day till he breathed his last on the 16th March. These notes, which have chiefly a biographical interest, I wish to be looked upon more in the light of a salvage from a shipwreck, but such as they are, I crave your kind permission to lay them before the Society, believing that personal accounts of eminent Indians, if left unrecorded while memories of them are fresh, are apt to be irretrievably lost in oblivion.

On my next visit to Pandit Bhagvanlal, the first thing he asked me to do was to put my attestation to his Will, which was written out, and which he was about to sign. He signed the Will before me, and I attested it. This Will differs from ordinary wills made by natives of India in respect of (1), the nature of the property generally willed away, (2), of the persons or parties to whom it is bequeathed, and (3), of the directions it gives, not merely for the disposal of his property, but in regard to the ceremonies to be observed after his death. It is this characteristic of the Will that possesses for it an interest for the scholar, the antiquarian, and the social philosopher. In the course of a literary life extending over 26 years Pandit Bhagvanlal had travelled over many parts of India in search of knowledge, in research of coins, inscriptions, manuscripts and archæological curiosities. The result was a collection of literary treasure unique in its kind, useful for all time and for all persons interested in oriental scholarship. One important part of it comprised a collection of mss. of the Budhistic literature of Nepal, of Jain works, and of a few mss. belonging to the Brahman portion of the Vedic literature. Another portion consisted of a valuable collection of the coins of the Western Kshatraps, numbering over 700. Among them are some fine specimens, and in them are four new kings. There are also coins of the Satkarni and other kings of Southern India. The rest contain groups of unknown coins of very ancient times. Among the most important in his collection of inscriptions is the lion-pillar capital which Pandit Bhagvanlal brought from Mathura in one of his northern Indian tours, and which bear inscriptions in Bactrian-Pali characters. "These," says the Will, "are most valuable inscriptions, inasmuch as they throw important light on the Kshatrap and Scythianpe riods." The directions he leaves to his executor, Mr. Karsandas Vallabhdas, as to the disposal of his literary wealth, are these:—The whole of his collection of mss. he makes over to this Society for the purpose of being deposited in its Library, with a request to the Committee of Management of the Society that "they will kindly permit these mss. to be kept in the empty book-shelf side by side with the shelf which contains the Sanskrit mss. of my guru and master, Dr. Bhau Daji." The top part of the shelf to bear the superscription of "Bhagvanlal Indraji, Pupil of Dr. Bhau Daji." His collection of coins the Pandit directs to be dedicated to the British Museum, where, says he, "it should be kept in a separate place with my name over it." Such of the copper-plate and stone inscriptions as are not his, the Pandit wishes to be made over to their respective owners, taking care to "obtain their receipt." "The text," says he, "which are mine, I make over to the British Museum on condition of their being kept in a separate place, due entry being made of them in the books of the Museum. About the lion-pillar inscription the Pandit gives the following directions in his Will:—"In this my collection of inscriptions is a lion-fig

are fully conformed to. TheLibrary of the Pandit, consisting of valuable published works on Indian Antiquities, he directs to be made over to the Bombay Native General Library.

I take leave to exhibit to the meeting this line-figured pillar and photographs of it taken by the Pandit himself. There is also on the table the Pandit's monograph describing the nature and importance of his crowning discovery. As it is, the monograph is not in a fit state for publication, but I am sure that Dr. Peterson, who has the charge of it, will do ample justice to the subject. I shall not anticipate its contents as I desire to see the Pandit receive the full credit which rightly belongs to him in connection with this discovery. You have seen that the Pandit attaches, and very properly, I think, great value to this pillar. The reason of this lies in the fact that the two inscriptions upon it record the names of sixteen members of the Kshatrap house, and that these namessupply a link or links in the Kshatrap genealogy. It may not be out of place here to suggest that before transmitting this lion-figured pillar to its destination in London, Dr. Peterson will kindly allow it to remain for some time in the library of the Society to satisfy the curiosity of those who may desire to inspect this latest archæological wonder.

Pandit Bhagvanlal had no son or heir to succeed to his property. "My Sakha," say she, "ends with me." His house at Walkeshwarhe directed to be put in charge of the Cutchi Bhatia community whose affairs are managed by the house of Jivraj Balu, the place to be used as a sanitarium by those amongst high-caste Hindus who wish to reside at Walkeshwar for the benefit of their health.

So far for his property. But the Pandit lays down directions as to how his body should be disposed of, and what his relatives should do in respect of funeral ceremonies. And here may be mentioned a fact which may strike some as curious, but is not out of the routine of ordinary Hindu life. It is not unusual for Brahmans to perform their own funeral ceremonies during their lifetime (*jivat kriya*) in anticipation of death. Bhagvanlal had himself performed such ceremonies relating to himself during his lifetime. He accordingly directed in his Will that these ceremonies need not be repeated. If he died out of Bombay, he wished his body to be consigned to flames by those of his Brahman friends who attended him. If he died in Bombay, he desired it to be burnt according to directions laid down by him. These directions give the details of the ceremonies to be followed by his relatives, such as the sprinkling over his body of the Ganges water brought by him from Benares, and covering it with the sacred cotton sheet. "My relatives or friends," says he, "should carry the dead body to the burning place repeating the name of God while proceeding there." He desired expressly that no male or female member of his caste was to weep after him as is the Hindoo custom. Women were not to be present at the time at all. Persons composing the funeral procession were to return to his house, take rest, and disperse. Letters intimating his death were to be written to the members of his family at Junaghad, strictly enjoining the male members not to weep, and the female members not to beat their breasts. "With the greatest humility," says he, "I beseech my relatives and friends to consider how great a sin it is to act contrary to the wishes of the former owner of what would then be a helpless corpse." These directions were generally faithfully carried out.

To turn to the particulars of the Pandit's life. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji was born at Junaghad in Kathiawad, on the 3rd of Kartik shud of the Samvat year 1896, corresponding with the 7th of November, 1839, of the Christian era. He belonged to the class of Prasnora Nagar Brahmans, one of the six sub-divisions of the caste of Nagar Brahmans. The Prasnora Nagars are scattered over Porbandar, Junaghad, Navanagar, Morvi, and other parts of Kathiawad. They are a hereditary literary class, following the profession of Veda-reciting, reading and interpreting the epic poems, the Purans, and the Dharma Sastras. A good number of them are Vaidyas or medical practitioners, whilst others are astrologers. Bhagvanlal, the youngest of the three sons of Indraji, after receiving the usual amount of instruction given in the indigenous schools of his time, studied Sanskrit and medicine under his father's roof. Unfortunately there was in his time no Anglo-Vernacular or High School in Junaghad, where he could study English. His ignorance of English was a drawback to the Pandit as he advanced in his favourite study of archeology and grew in reputation. Especially did it prove a serious impediment to him after the death of Dr. Bhau Daji, and after his name had become well-[illegible] European scholars, those from Dr. Buhler appear to be the only ones written in Gujarati. The special accomplishment of this scholar was doubtless a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him, as he was able to correspond with Dr. Buhler in Gujarati. In corresponding with other scholars he invariably got friends to help him, but the necessity of applying to them for such help was somewhat galling to his spirit. He tried hard, at a later stage, to overcome this difficulty by assiduous application, but he found English idiom at his age not very easy to master, though his acquaintance with it was just enough to enable him to read and understand ordinary English tolerably well. In all his epigraphical and archæological work, however, he was ever ready to acknowledge the kind help he received from his European and Native friends.

But though it was not possible for Junaghad to equip Bhagvanlal with the means of acquiring a knowledge of English, it had that which excited his curiosity, which procured him introduction to the society of the learned, and which laid the foundation of his future career. The Girnar hills, famous for their inscriptions of the edicts of Asoka and of the Sah and Gupta dynasties, lie contiguous to Junaghad. Bhagvanlal had seen these inscriptions frequently in his visits to Girnar, and felt a strong desire to be able to read them, but being in old Pali characters they were to him like a sealed book. To fathom their secrets became a passion with him, but neither in Junaghad nor in Kathiawad did these ancient characters excite curiosity or interest amongst the Pandits or indigenous Sanskrit scholars of his time.

(*To be continued.*)

RECLAMATION OF LAKE ABOUKIR.

In March, 1887, a concession was granted by the Egyptian Government for reclaiming Lake Aboukir. The works were commenced immediately, and have been pushed forward with an enterprise and despatch hardly known in Egypt. The contract for constructing the earthworks and masonry was placed in the hands of a local firm, while the making of the pumping machinery, iron buildings, iron chimneys, &c., was entrusted to Messrs. John and Henry Gwynne, of Hammersmith, London. The works were designed by Mr. James Abernethy, F.R.C.E., Past President, Inst. C.E.

It may be stated that the area of land to be dealt with comprises 31,000 acres, and it is situated on the borders of the Mediterranean. The land was highly cultivated and thickly populated from time immemorial, but early in the last century a storm caused the sea to inundate it, and being slightly below the sea level, was completely destroyed for agricultural purposes. What had to be done was, to exclude the sea and pump the salt water into the Mediterranean. The pumping machinery was started on the 8th March last, in the presence of a large and influential company, and on the following day some trials were made to ascertain the efficiency of the plant, in the presence of Mr. W. Willcocks, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., of the Irrigation Department; Mr. John Gynne, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., &c., the builder of the machinery; Mr. Sheppard, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. (Resident Engineer of the Works); Mr. Anderson, Mr. Grant, jun., and Mr. Murdock. The performance of both engines and pumps was highly satisfactory, and the result of the tests proved that the percentage of efficiency had exceeded that of all other water-raising appliances on the same lift.

On Monday, March 23, telegraphic intelligence was received from Egypt, stating that Aboukir was dry, the water having been pumped off in 456 hours with a consumption of 135 tons of coal. The net result, stated in figures, is that 2,900,000,000 gallons of water were lifted to an average height of 6 feet, with the consumption of fuel stated; equal to raising 21½ million gallons 6 feet high per ton of coal, or 9,600 gallons of salt water the same height for each pound of coal used, in other words, one pound of coal sufficed toraise 196,000 pounds of water 6 feet.

Abundant Nile water from the Mah[illegible]moudieh Canal, bordering the Lake, will be allowed to flow over the land taking up the remaining salt; this water will [illegible] be pumped off, and after repeated washing the soil will be ready for cultivation. Land reclamation by this method is well known in Egypt.

When reclaimed the land will, without doubt, be of immense value, seeing that it is only about five miles from Alexandria. A fair average rent for lands in Egypt is £4 per acre, and near cities as much as £12 to £15 per acre is paid for vegetable growing. There is an increasing demand for land in Egypt, due to various causes, one being the abolition of the corvee implying that the fellaheen can devote more time to the cultivation of land.

A company has been successfully floated in this country for carrying out the works. It is styled the "Egyptian Lakes Reclamation Company, Limited," with a capital of £300,000 in 60,000 shares of £5 each, 7 per cent. interest being guaranteed for two years.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on April 27, Mr. W. Smith, replying to Mr. Labouchere, said that a telegram had been received from the Viceroy to the effect that the Government of India had no objection to a full investigation by a select committee or other tribunal into the matter of the concession of mining rights in the State of Hyderabad. They had, however, expressly disclaimed all responsibility with respect to the purchase of shares in the mining company by the Nizam's Government. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government would not oppose the motion for the appointment of a committee.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a suggestion of an offer from the Nizam of Hyderabad of sixty lacs of rupees for the frontier defences of India was brought under the notice of her Majesty's Government, or of any member of her Majesty's Government, by Abdul Huk, when in London in the summer of 1887 as Jubilee Commissioner of his Highness the Nizam: whether any reply, verbal or in writing, was made to this suggestion; whether he was aware that Abdul Huk, on his return from London to Hyderabad, forwarded a draft letter containing the offer to Colonel Marshall, the British private secretary of the Nizam, and that he (Abdul Huk) stated that that draft had been written by a British Cabinet Minister; whether Colonel Marshall urged Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister of the Nizam, to adopt the proposal, and to submit it as his own to the Nizam; whether Sir Asman Jah after some protest presented the draft letter to his Highness, and at the same time intimated to him that the present was not the time for making the offer; whether eventually the draft letter was signed by his Highness and Colonel Marshall took it to the Viceroy of India, together with a cheque signed by Abdul Huk, but unsigned by Sir Asman Jah, for 20 lacs of rupees (the first yearly instalment) on the London and Provincial Bank; whether Sir Asman Jah, upon hearing of this cheque, protested that Abdul Huk had no right to give a cheque on property belonging to his Highness's Government, and deposited with the National Provincial Bank; whether the cheque was declined by the Viceroy, and the offer reserved for consideration; whether, if the Under-Secretary of state for India was not sufficiently in possession of what took place in respect to this offer of his Highness to reply to those questions, he would make inquiry in regard to them; whether any despatches had been received from India in regard to the contemplated gift of the Nizam; whether he could state what where the functions of Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad; and whether he could inform the House whether any decision had been arrived at in respect of the Nizam's offer.

Sir J Gorst: Paragraphs 1 and 2.—The suggestion in these questions is absolutely devoid of foundation; 3 to 9 relate to matters as to which the Secretary of State has no information or concern, and respecting which he thinks it unnecessary to ask for information. Paragraph 10.—No. Par. 11.—I described Colonel Marshall's position in an answer on April 26. As the Nizam asked for the loan of his services, his dismissal without reference to the Viceroy would be an act of discourtesy of which it is inconceivable the Nizam would be guilty. Pragagraph 12.—No.

APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere a select committee, consisting of Sir H. James, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Slagg, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Bristowe, and Mr. Labouchere, was appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company (Limited). the circumstances under which the concession held by that company was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange by persons interested in the company.

THE "WORLD" AND THE SCANDAL.

THE *World* writes:—In the examination of candidates for honours in reaping profit from the public, it has been for some time past the fashion to place Mr. Jay Gould as *facile plinceps*, at the head of the list; but we venture confidently to say that no such scandalous transaction can be proved, or even be alleged, against that great Transatlantic financial juggler as that recently run to earth in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) mining concession. As a scandal it assuredly beats the record. The Imperial the Emma Mine, and many others, must now be relegated to a back seat. It is probable that we have not yet heard the worst, but the matter has been promptly brought before Parliament, and it is certain that a strong Select Committee will be forthwith appointed to examine into it most thoroughly. It is almost beyond belief that hundreds of investors—many of them shrewd city men—could have been induced to buy, at a premium even, shares which were seventeen-twentieths "water" and three-twentieths working capital, with nothing in sight wherewith to earn dividends except the profits of a coal-mine not yet developed. There promises to be much ado about the scandal in the Commons, since Lord Randolph Churchill—who was the guest of the Nizam some three years ago—has responded to that prince's appeal to recover for him his abstracted minerals. Lord Randolph is, consequently, likely to have his hands full for some time to come, for even the jobbery and scandals in the great spending departments which he brought to light seem small by the side of this scandal, in which the India Office appears to be involved. There was, by the way, a very official and red tape complexion in that anonymous contribution which appeared with all the dignity of large type in the *Times* of Thursday last, and, a defence of the concessionaires on the evidently officially inspired lines laid down by the *Standard* on the 24th inst., will scarcely weigh much with the Select Committee. As to the shares themselves, we counsel the public to let them severely alone. The concession, as it now stands, is certain to be modified, and the company, to say the least, will be reconstructed investors who may be anxious to become shareholders in the company will be wise to postpone any action to this end till the capital has shrunk to a reasonable bulk through the evaporation of its superfluous moisture. Meanwhile the action of the India Office, whatever it be, will be severely criticised; if it should turn out that the honest investor has been fleeced because the Resident at Hyderabad and the permanent officials in London have been, so to speak, blindfolded by the ingenious Huk, what are we to think? By the way, the strange disguises of Doctor Hyde and Mr. Jekyll are not half so puzzling as those of this India police-officer, whose name is Abdul Huk, when it is not Sirdar or Diller Jung, or Diller ul Mulk Bahadur. The law of England provides that every share in a company shall have a distinguishing number so that it may be traced. In some similar fashion Hyderabad promoters—even though policemen—should be numbered or ticketed when, as in this remarkable history, they play, with more than London assurance, the Heathen Chinee in Capel Court.

From the Viceroy's telegram it appears that the Indian Government divide the issues to be submitted to the Select Committee into two categories—those which lie between the Nizam's Government and the irrepressible Huk, and those between the concessionaires and the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. With the former we have at present no disposition to meddle; politicians must be left to decide them; and it is very questionable, moreover, whether a State which can produce a financial genius like Abdul Huk stands in need of any assistance from us. But concerning the issues between the concessionaires and the shareholders it is obviously our bounden duty to say a word or two, since there is a universal feeling in the city that an immediate inquiry by the Committee of the Stock Exchange is necessary into the manner in which the Company was introduced on the Stock Exhange, and into the character of the subsequent dealings in the shares. It is not too much to say that the introduction of the Company to the "House," and, through it to the public, was in itself mysterious. There was no issue of a prospectus setting forth the nature and capital of the Company, the names of the directors, officials, and solicitors, the terms of the concession, or the enormous amount to be paid for it to the vendors by the shareholders. The Company was formally registered at Somerset House on the 29th July, 1886, and in August of that year a "memorandum" (a copy of which is before us) farcically or designedly marked "private," was circulated by quires, together with a pamphlet commending the richness of the Nizam's dominions, among the members of the Stock Exchange. This memorandum set forth that the capital of the Company was 1,000,000l., "in 100,000 shares of 10l., each; 85,000 *being fully paid, and* 15,000 *on which 5l. per share is paid*;" that it has acquired a concession from the Nizam's government, with the approval of the [illegible] of State for India, to work eight Secretar[illegible] iron mines, and to "prospect, specified coal [illegible] development" apparently test, and select for [illegible] thing contained in every mineral and precio[illegible] the Nizam's the 82,700 square miles which consti[illegible] are territory. "The famous Golconda diamond m[illegible] included in the concession. The value of diamonds exported from the Cape duringthe last ten years exceeds 40,000,000l., and there are no reasons why the Golconda mines, when effectively worked, should not be equally prolific." "Gold will be prospected for during the cold season, and in order to obtain the most reliable data *on this and other matters* the services of an Indian Government official of the Geological Survey are in course of being obtained." "Garnets are found;" "hematite iron ore superior to the best Swedish, exists;" "talc exists, and can be obtained in large quantities;" "petroleum is said to exist and to have been used by the natives for years past;" and so on, and so on. Such, without any allusion to directors, contracts, purchase-money, vendors' shares, &c., is the underground wealth of the Company detailed in the "private memorandum," which appears to fulfil all the duties of an attractive prospectus without any of its responsibilities. No one could imagine for one moment that the 85,000 fully paid 10l. shares had been issued as fully paid to the concessionaires, and that, together with the 15,000 half paid shares, they were about to be foisted, at a substantial premium, on the public by the machinery of a private memorandum, an organised staff of efficient and zealous brokers, and the granting of an official settlement. It can scarcely be questioned that in purchasing his shares (at 20 per cent. premium) the Nizam was led to believe that he had acquired a controlling interest in the Company, which, as he thought had issued only 150,000l. of its capital. All these matters, will no doubt, be fully investigated by the Select Committee; but we suggest that in the meantime the Stock Exchange Committee should be beforehand in the work of disentangling the subject so far as regards the Stock Exchange, from the mystery which seems to surround it. They will do well to include within the scope of their inquiry the circumstances attendant upon the orders for the purchase of some 12,000 shares executed by eight Stock Exchange firms at the same price and on the same day. These shares appear all to have come out of a single name; every share can be traced; and we may safely predict that if the true facts of the case were carefully elucidated, a flood of light would be poured on the whole transaction, and we should then know the names of the persons really responsible in the matter. The Stock Exchange Committee are, as it were, once more on their trial at the bar of public opinion. If they fail now to do their duty promptly and efficiently they may rest assured that the attention of the Government will be forcibly directed to their shortcomings and themselves, their laws, and the institution they represent be speedily subjected to the active supervision of the State.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

DISQUIETING rumours were again current with respect to the European situation when the mail left. It was said that the Government had received news from abroad which had caused Lord Salisbury grave anxiety. With reference to a statement in the *Cologne Gazette* to the effect that two Russian divisions are being moved towards the Galician frontier, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—

In official circles no great importance is attached to this continuance of the concentration which was announced several months ago by the *Invalide Russe* as forming part of the new *ordre de bataille* in the western district of Russia. By the new Act authorizing the Austro-Hungarian Government to call out some classes of the reserves, the War Minister of this country is, moreover, placed in a position to meet any military exigency at the shortest notice.

The *Standard's* correspondent adds:—

It is certain that the military programme announced last winter by the *Invalide Russe* will be carried out sooner or later, although the disposition hitherto noticeable on the Russian side denotes preparations for the arrival of troops rather in the south than the north, and if the famous Caucasian division is to march at all its destination will more probably be Bessarabia than the government of Lublin.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

The Czar's agents in the Balkan Peninsula have peace on their lips, but it has never been so difficult to believe that Russia's policy is not based on aggression. There is not one of the minor Eastern States which is not at the present moment a prey to dangerous agitation, promoted, as the whole world knows, by Russian intrigue and Russian gold. Roumania was considered to some extent proof against revolutionary propaganda of a Russophil tendency; the peasant revolt had just dispelled that illusion. It is now evident that Russia can provoke a rising in Roumania whenever she chooses. Meanwhile her agents are keeping the country in an unsettled condition, the ultimate aim of which is anarchy. Affairs are more critical in Servia. The agitation organized by a certain party in conjunction with the Panslavists had just led to the foundation at Belgrade of a [illegible] National Association presided over by the [illegible] ance to Austrian influence in the Balkan peninsula. Its organ called the *Servian Independance* declares that no Servian patriot will ever abandon the claim to incorporate Bosnia and the Herzegovina with the mother-country. It is probable that the Montenegrin incursion just reported will spread alarm throughout Servia. It had never been suspected that such a bold *coup* would be attempted. Montenegrin armaments are attracting. The artillery, in particular, is being considerably increased. It is reported that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the Servian "Pretender," will shortly proceed on a visit to St. Petersburg. The news from Bulgaria does not improve. A fresh revolutionary proclamation has been largely circulated, and though apparently such appeals find little echo, yet they unquestionably do a certain amount of mischief. The last one is particularly violent. It protests against the usurpation of the Bulgarian throne and against the traitors who surround the "usurper." It announces events of great importance in anticipation of which every Bulgarian patriot is invited to keep himself in readiness.

MONTENEGRINS CROSSING INTO SERVIA.

It was announced from Belgrade, May 1, that a large body of Montenegrins have crossed the River Lim into Servia, and that they hold a corner of mountainous country in which there is no locality of importance, and which is situated at considerable distance from any garrison town. The Mussulman population of Nova Warosch in the sandjak of Novi-Bazar fled on the approach of the invaders, dreading the consequences of their passage. The Odessa Slav Committee, its agents, and its emissaries are just now manifesting renewed activity. The latter are continually passing and repassing by the Dannbian boats between Odessa and Giurjevo, where clandestine intercourse is carried on with the malcontents in Rustohuk.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN THE [illegible]

The following is from the Bulgarian organ, the *Slovoda*:—The intrigues of Russian agents have brought the Balkan States into a very grave condition. Not one of them is allowed to occupy itself with its internal development in peace. Russian agents are unceasingly at work organizing plots against the chiefs of these States, and persecuting to the utmost any Government that wishes to effect its national and political independence. Leaving aside Bulgaria, which has for a long time past been condemned by Russia to political death, Roumania, Servia, and even Greece are not in a much better position. This abnormal state of things can only be changed into a normal and healthy condition after Russia has been put into her proper place by Europe.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna hears from Berlin that the relations between Germany and Russia are again beginning to show an unfriendly character. The existence of the tension is not denied in diplomatic circles; although it is difficult to explain (says the writer) why it should have occurred just at the present moment. It is however, surmised that there must be weighty reasons for the recent articles against Russia by the German semi-official newspapers, which would never publish such attacks without authorization from headquarters. Nevertheless it is as yet unknown whether the ill-feeling has been caused by the appointment of notorious Panslavists to important posts, or by the continuance of military preparations on the frontier, or by other events of which the public is still ignorant. Respecting the Panslavists the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

Next month will be celebrated in Russia the nine hundredth year-jubilee of the conversion of the Russians to Christianity, and the Moscow Panslavists have decided to commemorate the event by reviving the Slav Association closed ten years ago by order of the late Czar. General Tschernaieff is to be made president; a few days ago another high priest of Panslavism, General Ignatieff, was elected president of the so-called Slav Committee of Charity. This happened immediately after General Bogdanovitsch had been reinstated in his former position at the Ministry of the Interior. It is thus only too evident that the Panslavists have triumphed all along the line. Tschernaieff, Ignatieff, and Bogdanovitsch are the three most prominent, most active, and most dangerous members of the party. Their joint influence is more than sufficient to paralyze all efforts that may be made by the Russian Foreign Office to maintain amicable [illegible] between Russia and her neighbours; nor is [illegible] probable that even the appearance of it now very pr[illegible] be kept up between them for friendly intercourse can [illegible] any considerable time.

A telegram from Belgrade states that disturbances have taken place in Monastir, and that Servians and Greeks have united to oppose the Turkishauthorities.

THE POPE AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

THE following is the text of the circular addressed by the Pope to the Bishops of Ireland with reference to the Plan of Campaign. It is dated April 20:—

On several occasions the Apostolic See has given to the people of Ireland (whom it has always regarded with special benevolence) suitable admonitions and advice, when circumstances required, as to how they might defend their rights without injury to justice or to the public peace. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., fearing lest in that species of warfare that has been introduced amongst the Irish people into the contests between landlords and tenants, and which is commonly called the Plan of Campaign, and in that kind of social interdict called boycotting arising from the same contests, true sense of justice and charity might be perverted, ordered the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition to subject the matter to serious and careful examination. Hence the following question was proposed to their Eminences the Cardinals of that Congregation:—Is it permissible, in the disputes between landowners and tenants in Ireland, to use the means known as the Plan of Campaign and boycotting? After long and mature deliberation, their Eminences unanimously answered in the negative, and the decision was confirmed by the Holy Father on Wednesday, the 18th of April. The justice of this decision will be readily seen by any one who applies his mind to consider that a rent agreed on by mutual consent cannot, without violation of a contract, be diminished at the mere will of tenant, especially when there are tribunals appointed for settling such controversies and reducing unjust rents within the bounds of equity, after taking into account the causes which diminish the value of the land. Neither can it be considered permissible that rents be extorted from tenants and deposited in the hands of unknown persons to the detriment of the landowners. Finally, it is contrary to justice and charity to persecute by a social interdict those who are satisfied to pay the rents they agreed to, or those who, in the exercise of their right, take vacant farms. It will therefore be your lordship's duty, prudently but effectually to advise and exhort the clergy and the laity not to transgress the bounds of Christian charity and justice whilst they are striving for a remedy for their distressed condition.

(Signed) R. CARDINAL MONACO.

According to telegrams from Rome, the Prefect of the Propaganda in forwarding the circular to Ireland, sent, by order of the Pope, special instructions to Monsignor Persico and the Irish Episcopacy when instructing the clergy to put it in force, to inform them that they are to refuse absolution to any one employing the methods condemned. Another telegram from Rome says:—

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the decision of the Congregation of the Holy Office in regard to the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, and Cardinal Monaco's circular to the Irish Bishops, are to be considered as preliminary steps. A special Congregation of the Propaganda, composed exclusively of Cardinals, is now examining, by order of the Pope, several questions submitted to them relative to the agitation in Ireland to which their Eminences will reply by a formal vote. Cardinal Simeoni has already formulated at least ten points for consideration. The Vatican appears resolved to treat the question in such a manner that whoever may oppose its decisions will in so doing place himself outside the pale of moral and Christian law. No doubt is entertained at the Vatican that the Irish Bishops will feel it necessarily incumbent upon them to follow the line of conduct prescribed by the Holy See.

The Pope's action has created a profound impression among the Irish. The leaders of the Nationalist party have been singularly guarded in their comments, and have for the most part confined themselves to the expression of their belief that the Pope has been misinformed, and of their desire for further instruction on the subject. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The Papal edict is still, and is long likely to be, the absorbing topic in every circle—social, religious, and political. Its effect upon the agitators is very marked. They are stunned and bewildered by the shock of the thunderbolt, and know not what to say or do. Will the edict be obeyed? That is a question which cannot be answered offhand. But there is nothing in the history of the past to raise a doubt that it will be. The allegiance of the clergy has not hitherto been appealed to and their conscience [illegible] of their sacred duty. Submission will involve a heavy sacrifice of personal feeling on the part of many of those who have been prominent and active in promoting the Plan of Campaign and advocating boycotting, but they cannot hesitate to yield implicit obedience when called upon to do so. As to the people, the task of leading them back from the paths of lawlessness into which they have strayed will not be so difficult as may be supposed; for there is good reason to believe that they are heartily tired of the agitation, and would be glad to be delivered from the tyranny which has compelled them to do many things from which their better nature shrank and which their moral sense condemned. The agitators are sadly perplexed, and their ingenuity is taxed to find some comfort in their interpretation of the text of the decree. They are showing a good deal of temper, but through it all may be traced a lurking intention to submit to the inevitable.

NATIONALIST OPINION.

The *Freeman's Journal* has printed a special article discussing the theological aspect of the Pope's condemnation of the Plan of Campaign. It says:—

The decree is addressed not to the laity or the clergy, but to the Bishops, and it is for them alone to give authentic interpretation to this highly technical document. Meantime it is interesting to construe it according to the principles of interpretation generally accepted. Decrees of Roman Congregations are disciplinary or doctrinal. This contains no disciplinary provision. So far it is competent to the Church's minor tribunals to give a decision on points connected with Christian doctrine or morals, for instance the lawfulness or unlawfulness of cremation. But such a point does not arise in this case. But congregational decrees on points of doctrine, even though confirmed by the Pope, do not purport to be and are not *ex cathedra* utterances; but even if mistaken (as has happened in one or two well-known cases) they should be received with profound respect. Congregational decrees are not utterances of the Pope at all, but of a particular Congregation of Cardinals. Though approved by the Pope, no obligation is laid on the Universal Church to accept such a decision as infallibly correct. On the question what amount of authority these doctrinal decisions of the Roman Congregations possess, we adopt the view advocated by Father Hurter, Father Palmieri, and others, and by Bishop Hedley in the admirable article in the *Dublin Review* of October, 1887, and applied by him to the explanation of the decision of the Congregation of the Inquisition in the famous case of Galileo—that the authority of such pronouncements, though not infallible, is yet, in the absence of contrary reasons, sufficiently strong and present to the mind, weighty enough to warrant us in giving a reasonable and complete, though not necessarily irrevocable, assent to them. The interest of the foregoing exposition is mainly theoretical. In our judgment the decision of the Holy Office, if limited, as it should be, to the circumstances contemplated by that tribunal, is undoubtedly correct. In our opinion, the same decision would be arrived at with equal unanimity by the Catholic people of Ireland if they could accept as correct the assumptions of fact upon which exclusively the decision is based. These assumptions of fact, we learn from the decree itself, are—first, that the fixing of existing rents on estates to which the Plan of Campaign was applied was a matter of free contract; secondly, that the Land Courts were open to the tenants who adopted the Plan, or at least (for the phraseology is we think ambiguous) that they are now open to them; thirdly, that the reductions of rent made by the Land Courts are all that equity demands; fourthly, that the rents deposited with the estate trustees were extorted from the tenants, and that such trustees were unknown persons; fifthly, that under the Plan of Campaign the interests of the landlord were not sufficiently consulted. To these assumptions we may fairly add, sixth, that the relation existing between the contending parties in Ireland is one of landlord and tenant, and not the relation of joint owners. Our judgment, then, is this—whether the assumptions of fact are correct or not is a question of fact; whether or not the Plan is lawful in cases, if any, in which those assumptions of fact are realized is a question of theology, and upon this alone, the Sacred Congregation has pronounced, and, in our judgment, rightly pronounced. As to boycotting, its condemnation is based on the following assumptions of fact—that it is carried to merciless extremes; secondly, that it is employed against persons content with rents fixed by mutual consent and willing to pay them, or taking vacant farms, which they were within their right in taking. Are there cases of boycotting of this kind in Ireland? Again, it is a question of fact, not of doctrine. If there are, they are condemned, and rightly condemned; but no cases other than these are, in our opinion, touched by the decision.

United Ireland says that Mr. Balfour's abject failure is placarded to the world by the circular of [illegible]meni, of the Holy Inquisition, and Cardinal [illegible] proceeds:—

The circular is the coercionists' last card. Infinitely contemptible is the spectacle of the beaten and broken coercionists whining to the Inquisition for assistance to subjugate the Catholics of Ireland; the author of the Penal Code appealing to Rome against its victims. It is indeed a humiliating spectacle for the Irish Catholic people to see the Vatican and the Castle in alliance; to see the Papal benediction on land-grabbing and eviction. There can be no question, of course, that the Inquisition circular will help the National movement in Ireland and in England. Only the dulness of the "stupid party" could fancy that the circular could in any way help the cause of rack-renting, evicit conandercion. We can believe that the Tory Government had double object in instigating the circular. They no merely hoped it would break down the National organization, but that it would demoralize the Catholic faith in Ireland, which they hate not less bitterly than they hate the League. They hoped that the circular would succeed; that indignation and wounded affection would be more powerful than terror "to wean (so their phrase was) the Irish people from the superstitions of Rome." They will fail, utterly fail, in both branches of their nefarious project. The Irish Catholic tenants will take the circular for what it is worth and no more. On the face of it, it is plain it is based on utter misconception of the facts. The Irish people know whence the falsehood comes. They are not ignorant that there are still shoals of landlord partisans in Rome whose business it is to keep the Vatican in good-humour. They know that when Monsiggor Persico was in Ireland he was earwigged by every bankrupt rackrenter in Ireland. He haunted the Castle; he shut himself out from the representatives of the people. While he feasted with Lord Emly in Limerick the doors were slammed in the face of the mayor and representatives of the people. They know that all information on behalf of the people was rigorously excluded. The Irish Catholic people venerate the Supreme Pontiff as before. On matters of pure faith and morals, speaking *ex cathedra* to the Universal Church, they heartily and reverently confess him to be infallible. But they know that on social and political facts in a distant country he is like other mortals—at the mercy of malignant false witnesses. The people of Ireland will forgive the circular as they forgave the circular condemning the Parnell testimonial, and forget it.

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

SIR EDWARD WALTER, in a letter to the *Times*, gives an account of the steps taken to insure an extension of the Corps of Commissionaires to the principal parts of the Colonial Empire:—

On the 1st of last October Major Hawkins, an officer of our staff, embarked with me in the P. and O. Victoria. On arriving at Suez, he proceeded to Sydney, while I continued my voyage to Bombay. We had previously arranged for the passage of a staff-sergeant and 13 men—some with families—who arrived in Australia in two detachments early this year. Meanwhile, Major Hawkins made himself thoroughly acquainted with Sydney and engaged the necessary offices and barracks for the men. Business was commenced in February, and in the course of a few days every available Commissionaire was placed in employment at a very satisfactory rate of wages.

We are now waiting for recruits, but a few weeks will, I hope, remedy this deficiency, as India can supply all our wants, and one of my chief reasons in going there was to ascertain from personal observation whether it would not prove to be our best recruiting ground. I am now satisfied that this is the case, and that we shall soon secure a constant supply of able-bodied and well-seasoned men, who, having completed their full service of 12 years, will prefer to settle in the various colonies with the certainty of constant work at good wages in place of returning to a country where the labour market is overstocked.

During a stay of four months in India, where I travelled over 5,000 miles, I had the opportunity of seeing a very large portion of her Majesty's European troops, and as the officers and men were made aware of the object of my visit and desired its accomplishment, I shall be glad to inform them through you that if the right class of men present themselves at the offices of the division, 30, Sydney-arcade, Sydney, they will meet with a hearty welcome, and, I believe, with plenty of employment in the Corps. After the first division has enrolled 100 men a second will be formed at Melbourne, and others, I hope, in the various colonies of Australasia when the demands of employers call for their establishment; pending this extension, an employer wanting a Commissionaire in any part where no division exists will be able to get one from [illegible]

I intended to have joined Major Hawkins after the termination of my Indian tour, but circumstances compelled my return to England, and I was thus prevented giving him the assistance I desired, at all events for the present. I think, however, that his long experience in the Corps and successful administration of the Glasgow division will enable him, though single-handed, to get through the very responsible and arduous task he has to perform.

Should my anticipations of the abundant and remunerative openings for retired soldiers which the colonies present prove correct, there is one feature connected with their settlement in the Australian colonies which may greatly assist us in the defence of our north-western frontier, and I have already stated my views in quarters where they have met with decided approval.

A large number of 12 years men are leaving India yearly, and when they find the Australian labour market offers superior advantages to those at home they will undoubtedly settle there in large numbers; it would, therefore, be good policy on the part of the Indian Government to offer these men such an amount of reserve pay for periods varying from two to five years as would tempt what I may term the pick of our Army to place their services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in the event of an attack on Afghanistan. An addition of even 2,000 artillery and cavalry would be a most valuable auxiliary, as they would be within 20 days of Quetta, and their conveyance from Australia would in no way interfere with the reinforcements coming from Europe.

As the advantages of the Corps are not generally known to Australian employers, I avail myself of this occasion to point out two which I think have greatly contributed to our success. First, the care taken not only to ascertain the character of each member of the Corps previous to his admission, but, what is equally important, to maintain it afterwards.

Secondly, our practice of "compulsory thrift," by which we can give a real security, ranging from £50 to £100, to every employer, and at the same time each Commissionaire is enabled to make a certain and handsome provision for old age arising from his own self-denial, and not from the industry of other men. In addition to these important points, the fact of being well dressed, well mannered, and well looked after in sickness as well as in health, together with the strict observance of all contracts of service, gives the members of this Corps an immense advantage over all who do not possess a similar organization.

I shall be gald to see any gentlemen from Australia who feel interested in the subject of this letter, and if those who have no time to spare for a visit to our barracks will make inquiries of the permanent employers of the Corps, of whom there are more than a thousand in London alone, I think they will find my statements amply verified. With this letter I transmit a printed paper giving additional information on the subject of our colonial extension. One more statement, however, and that a material one, still remains to be made. The officers' endowment fund, to which the surplus of *The Times* Crimean Fund was given more than 25 years ago, is unable to furnish means for an extension of the original object, and I therefore ask those who approve of what has been done in England to assist the executive committee in making some sort of provision for the officers' staff abroad. All expenditure beyond that appropriated for the salaries of the officers and certain contingent allowances connected with the administration of the institution will be paid for, as in England, out of the taxes levied on its members, who provide about two-thirds of the total annual cost. I estimate the first two years' expenses in Australia as follows:—Salary of commanding officer (two years), £600; his passage and that of his family, £250; contingent allowances, £150; total, £1,000. To meet this the committee have nothing to look forward to except the annual tax of £1 paid by each permanent employer of a Commissionaire; this may produce, if we are fortunate, £200. They will require therefore £1,000 for initial expenses, besides a sum of £4,000, which, if safely invested, may produce from £150 to £200 a year, thus providing with the employers' tax the commanding officer's salary of £300. No doubt we shall receive some assistance from gentlemen in Australia after they have seen the advantages of our system, when I dare say they will come forward and defray a considerable part of the cost of its extension in their own country. In the meantime, however, I have made myself answerable for all expenses incurred for the next two years, and shall therefore be glad to see the committee of the officers' endowment fund placed in a position to relieve me of this responsibility. For the first five years of the Corps the expenses of the officers' staff were found without outside assistance; since then (nearly 25 years) the committee have received in donations about £25,270, out of which the officers of the Army and Navy, &c., have contributed £12,840, the Marchioness of Westminster £7,730, and the rest of her Majesty's subjects about £4,700. I hope, therefore, that—taking into consideration the last fact—there may be a few people left who will welcome this opportunity of assisting the particular object I have endeavoured to explain in this letter.

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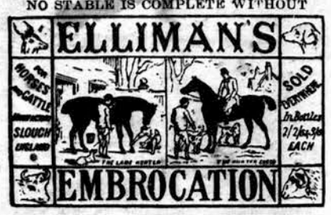

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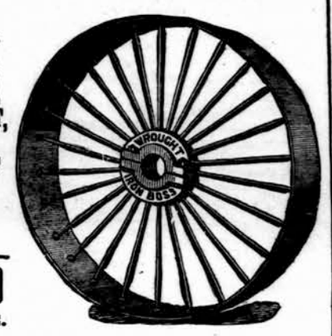

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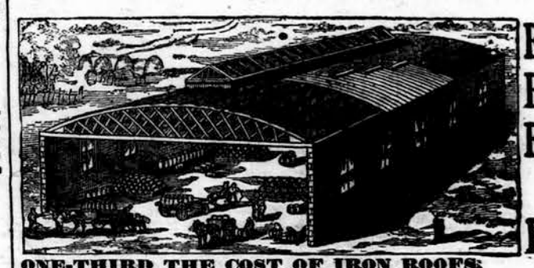

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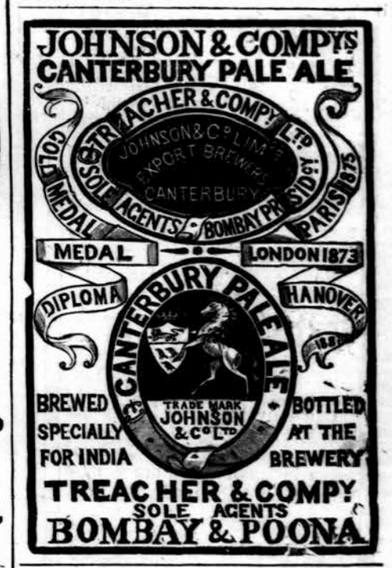

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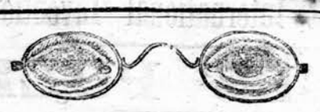

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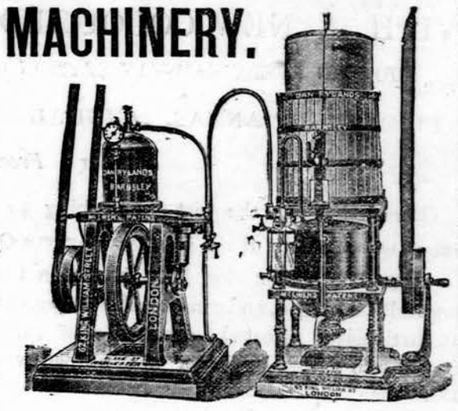

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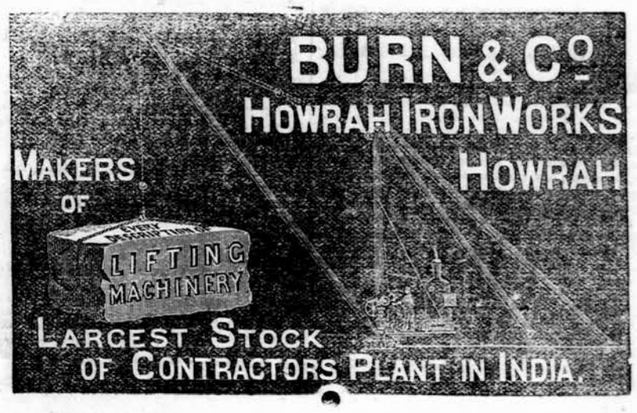

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